THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,914. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

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PERSONAL.

A.—YOU WILL FIND THE ADDRESS OF A RELIAble detective under special notices in this paper.

ADMIRATION.—MEET ME SATURDAY EVENING, 30th st., lower side, between 8th and 9th avs., 8 to 8:30 o'clock. JESSIE.

BOY MISSING—SINCE TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877; James Gibson, age 8 years, dark complexion, black eyes, brown hair, brown waist, black pants. A suitable reward will be paid by the parents. 134 Madison st.

BELLE—I ARRIVED ON THE STEAMER ALGERIA and am at the Grand Central Hotel; want to see you. J. W.

B. W. PLUMB—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS through Personal. Business. FRIEND.

DROWNED—ON TUESDAY EVENING LAST, WHILE bathing at the foot of Fletcher st., Martin Garvey, late of 9 James st. A reward of $25 will be paid to any person who finds the body. Address JOHN GARVEY, 9 James st., New York.

D.—56 WALL ST., FROM CARR 134; IS NOT THE right in 2d av.? Please write answer in personal about 4th July. B. A.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—IF POSSIBLE COME TO office at 1:15 Saturday. SIXTEENTH STREET.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

HELEN E.—FORGOT TO MENTION ADDRESS IN writing to F. E.

IF J. E. D. WILL SEND HIS ADDRESS TO B. S. D., Herald office, immediately, he will hear something to his advantage.

JOSE M. CARRET IS DESIRED TO WRITE TO HIS mother. Address PONVERT & CO., South st.

MAGGIE.—FANNY ENGAGED. WILL MEET YOU Sunday evening in front of Coleman House, 8 o'clock. GEORGE.

SECOND AVENUE CAR AND CHURCH ST.—DON'T follow me; would like to hear from Rose. Address BOOKKEEPER, 205 East 14th st.

X.—O.—9½ A. M. W. B.

LOST AND FOUND.

A.—CAUTION.

Stolen during the night of the 1st of June, 1877, from the mail car from London to Paris:—
£38,820 French Rentes, 3 per cent.
£500 Egyptian 6 per cent Unified Stock.
£1,530 Spanish External Debt, 3 per cent, of 1872.
£72 French Rentes, 5 per cent.
£10,500 Russian Bonds of the year 1862 loan.
£20,000 Egyptian Unified 6 per cent Scrip.
$10,000 United States Funded 4½ per cent Bonds, Nos. 52,159 to 52,168, of $1,000 each.
3,000f. French three per cent Rentes.
103 Northern of France Railway, in 103 obligations of 500f. each.
6 Western of France Railway Obligations.
4 Eastern of France Railway Shares.
Numbers of all the above securities are on file at the New York Stock Exchange and in the office of
L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., 50 Wall st.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

LOST—JUNE 20, IN GRAND ST., NEAR BOWERY or in Grand street car, a gold Bracelet, chased and jointed; suitable reward to finder. E. WOOD, 64 Rutgers slip.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF 34TH ST. AND 7TH av., a cameo Ring. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 148 West 34th st.

LOST—IN CENTRAL PARK, A DIAMOND RING. IF the finder will communicate with the subscriber, a suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. A. M. D., Herald Uptown office.

LOST—FROM BELT LINE CAR NO. 153, TUESDAY evening, about 9½ o'clock, a basket of gentlemen's Underwear. A liberal reward will be paid by returning to 832 East 25th st.

LOST—BLACK SILK SACQUE, JUNE 1, ON 6TH AV., between 34th and 49th. Finder rewarded, 111 West 49th st.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—FLEW AWAY FROM 114 VARICK st., yesterday, a small green Parrot or Parroquet.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, a small yellow gold Locket, with diamond flower (daisy) on; also small Necklace. Above reward will be paid on return to TODD & TAYLOR, Jewellers, 9 John st.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED—FOR return of gold hunting case Watch, stem winder, No. 34,475; lost in Brooklyn Monday night. AUDEMARS & SCHAFUSS, 461 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 20TH INST., A gold Hunting Case Watch, stem winder, No. 14,100 and name of owner inside; no questions will be asked by returning to No. 110 West 18th st. C. G.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—
LAST NOTICES.
LAST NOTICES.
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DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION NEAR AT HAND.

The KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, under an entire new management and with the FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK AS TREASURER, positively have their second drawing in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE on SATURDAY, THE LAST DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH. Only six week days are left in which to secure a chance of drawing one or more of SEVEN THOUSAND prizes amounting to
THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All prizes will be promptly cashed by the undersigned on PRESENTATION. We must make our returns by the TWENTY NINTH inst.; hence only SIX DAYS are left in which to buy.
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
GENERAL EASTERN Agents, No. 697 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVICE FREE.—OLD DR. WHITEHEAD, 266 GRAND st., near Bowery; charges moderate; hours 1 to 5.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience. Disease of men and nervous system a specialty. Consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN, WHATEVER THE CAUSE, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. DYER, 47 West 13th st.

AFFLICTED.—ALL COMPLAINTS TREATED; NO fees unless cured successfully; consultation free; extensive London hospital experience. Dr. WEST, 45 Bleecker st., between Broadway and Bowery.

ALL UNFORTUNATES SHOULD CONSULT DR. Grindle; immediate relief to the anxious. No. 142 West 8th st.

ALL COMPLAINTS TREATED SAFE, SURE AND quick by Dr. EMERY, 135 East 40th st.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. MARTINEZ & CO.,
Bankers, 10 Wall st. (basement), buy and sell Spanish Bonds, Spanish Gold and Havana Bank Bills; Drafts on Havana issued and negotiated. Lottery Prizes cashed. Next Drawing July 2, 1877.

CURE FOR PILES—NEVER FAILING; RELIEVES the intolerable itching immediately; permanently cures the most severe cases, even of 20 years' standing; references to numbers cured in this neighborhood; price $2, sent by mail postfree. R. DAVIES, 135 Liberty st., one door from Washington.

DIVORCES—ABSOLUTE, SPEEDILY OBTAINED, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, other causes; having unusual advantages success assured; advice free. ISAAC G. BOYCE, Lawyer, 267 Broadway.

E.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 393—JUNE 21, 1877.
50, 74, 5, 13, 7, 22, 28, 24, 42, 4, 9, 51, 19, 46.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 394—JUNE 21, 1877.
8, 76, 53, 34, 39, 22, 30, 55, 7, 72, 32, 63, 9.
HENRY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 293—JUNE 21, 1877.
66, 35, 25, 40, 14, 47, 77, 2, 34, 8, 39, 76, 24, 69.
HENRY—CLASS NO. 294—JUNE 21, 1877.
50, 22, 39, 14, 40, 19, 2, 56, 3, 41, 32, 18, 65.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
Information given regarding the above drawings. Apply to J. CLUTE & CO., 200 Broadway.

E.—KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMBER DRAWS June 30 $1 25 to $10. Royal Havana draws July 2, $1 to $40. J. CLUTE & CO., 200 Broadway.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

FINE RYE WHISKEY, FOUR YEARS OLD, $4 PER gallon; $1 per large bottle. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

G. JHLDER, JR., UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFfice for Bremerhaven-Geestemunde. Shipowner and Ship Broker, General Commission Merchant, Agent to Messrs Vivian & Son's Yellow Metal Works, London. Office, 107 Quayside, Bremerhaven.

INJECTION RICORD, $1. DELLUC & CO., 635 Broadway.

LOUISIANA STATE DISTRIBUTION COMPANY. 100,000 tickets, $1 each. Capital Prize, $20,000. Next drawing, Tuesday, July 3.
Address orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, Post office box 692 New Orleans, La.
Generals Jubal Early and P. G. T. Beauregard, Commissioners.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained; affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS GEORGIA STATE.
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS 395—JUNE 21, 1877.
24, 74, 32, 61, 51, 7, 4, 45, 64, 11, 16.
CONSOLIDATED GEORGIA—EXTRA CLASS 225—JUNE 21, 1877.
14, 73, 17, 72, 1, 36, 46, 21, 53, 67, 30.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS 396—JUNE 21, 1877.
58, 30, 34, 44, 33, 9, 23, 32, 15, 11, 72, 50, 31.
CONSOLIDATED GEORGIA—CLASS 226—JUNE 21, 1877.
15, 76, 2, 18, 72, 56, 63, 39, 38, 7, 73, 26, 32.
W. I. DABNEY, Commissioner.
For information apply to SPENCER & CO., 9 Ann st. and 31 Park row, room 3.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE SOLICITS BUSINESS; charges moderate; reference furnished. Address P. D., box 146 Herald Uptown office.

RAPID TRANSIT.
A meeting of east side property owners, taxpayers and workingmen will be held at Association Hall, Harlem, corner 129th st. and 4th av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 P. M.
Prominent speakers, among whom Jackson S. Schultz, Charles Crary, Hon. R. B. Cowing, Lawson N. Fuller, Hon. A. H. Purdy, Hon. Joseph I. Stein and Hon. J. C. Julius Langbein, will address the meeting.
All who want quick and cheap rapid transit are invited to attend.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY DRAWS EVERY 15 days; prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, governments, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall st., N. Y.

SMOKE THE ACOSTA, THE BEST 5 CENT HAVANA filled Cigar. Grocers and all druggists keep them. Wholesale depot at M. FRANKEL'S, 88 Chambers st.

TICKETS IN ALL LEGALIZED DRAWINGS. FOR information apply at 153 Fulton st., near Broadway.

WANTED, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION DESIRED.—We have for sale 250,000 Letters from actual buyers received from our advertisement since January 1, 1877. All advertisers are aware that it costs from 6 to 25 cents for name of each buyer. We have no use for the letters; will sell the original letters in lots of 1,000 at 1 cent each. Address W. W. BOSTWICK & CO., 177 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$300,000.—KENTUCKY STATE, JUNE 30. First capital $50,000. Tickets, $10. Halves, $5. Quarters, $2 50. Eighths, $1 25. Havana draws July 2. Tickets, $40, $20, $10, $2 and $1. JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

POOL SELLING.

AUCTION, FRENCH AND COMBINATION POOLS sold on the running races at Cleveland. KELLY & BLISS, 68 Hudson st., Hoboken, N J.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

POOLS SOLD AT 76 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, ON the running races at Cleveland and on the trots at Dover, N. H. A wire attached to the room. W. LOVELL.

THE TURF.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

SEA VIEW DRIVING PARK, New Dorp, S. I., July 4.
Purse $100, for horses that have not beat 2:40; $60 to first, $25 to second, $15 to third.
Same Day—Purse $75; 2:50 class for county horses: $40 to first, $20 to second, $15 to third. Same Day—Running Race; purse $50; $25 to first, $15 to second, $10 to third. Entries to close June 28, at 9 P. M. Direct to THOMAS LUBY, New Dorp, S. I.

SEA VIEW DRIVING PARK.—THIS SATURDAY, June 23, the 2:40 class has now seven entries.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
THE CELEBRATED bay Hambletonian Trotting Stallion,
MAJOR DENTON,
GOT BY Billy Denton,
SON OF Rysdyk's Hambletonian,
dam by American Star, nearly 16 high; can trot in 2:50; sure foal getter, very docile, and warranted in every particular; will be sold at auction, to morrow (Saturday), June 23, at 11 o'clock, at BARKER & SON'S New York Tattersall's, corner Broadway and 39th st., where he can now be seen.

A.—ROAD WAGONS, WITH THE RUBBER CUSHIONED AXLE.
This great improvement, relieving every part of the vehicle from undue strain, permitting the wheels at all times to retain their true position upon the axle regardless of sudden shock or the force of concussion, assures ACCURACY and PRECISION in their movement, rendering our Wagons specially desirable for speeding. In all weights and styles.
W. FRANK DUSENBURY, 125 and 127 Chrystie st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE FOLLOWING valuable property:—One sorrel Trotting Mare, warranted to trot in 2:40, 7 years old; one top Pony Phaeton, one Brewster Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts; one elegant gold-mounted Double Harness, almost new; one set Single Harness, a lot of Horse Clothing, Saddle and Bridle, lot of Stable Utensils; to be sold cheap, at private stable 45 West 18th st. JAMES J. O'BRIEN, Administrator.

A HANDSOME YOUNG BLOODED HORSE FOR sale—5 years old, 15¾ hands high; color, dark chestnut; warranted in every respect; promises to be very fast. Call at the stables, 43 and 45 Liberty st., Brooklyn.

A VERY HANDSOME LANDAU FOR SALE—CHEAP, in perfect order and equal to new. Inquire of JAMES KING, 154 East 23d st.

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE AND GUARANTEED AT prices that will surprise you, two-seat Phaetons, Brewster cross spring Road Wagons, Pony Phaetons, &c. SMITH, 335 West 52d st.

A.—FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY HORSE; 7 YEARS old, 15¼ hands; sound and kind; is a splendid saddle horse; any lady can ride or drive him with perfect safety; can trot better than three minutes; also handsome pony Phaeton, Harness, Lap Robe, Whip, &c. Apply to COACHMAN, 128 East 19th st.

A GENTLEMAN, CLOSING OUT, OFFERS AT ANY sacrifice, handsome combined saddle and driving Mare, 15 hands, warranted sound; elegant improved spring top Wagon; fine top Pony Phaeton, Harness, Sheet, &c., all nearly new; will sell separate. Rossmore stables 247 West 41st st.

A BREWSTER BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP.—STABLE, 792 Greenwich st.

A FIRST CLASS PONY PHAETON TAKEN FOR debt; warranted. At MAGUIRE'S carriage shop, 229 Mercer st.

A GRAY HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD. APPLY TO HARRY CUNNINGHAM, 259 Bowery.

A DUSENBERY TOP WAGON, GOOD AS NEW, $135; fine Gibson Double Harness, $85; do. Single, $45; handsome chestnut Mare, can beat 2:40, $150. Club stable, 59 East 41st st., near Madison av.

A TRUCK HORSE, TWO PONY BUILT HORSES cheap; suit grocer, butcher, express, farming. 376 Bowery, rear.

A VERY STYLISH AND HANDSOME COMBINED saddle and harness Mare, seven years old; 15.2; warranted sound and gentle; sold cheap, owner leaving the city. Can be seen 139 West 24th st.

A.—LADIES' PHAETONS FOR $150, COST $300; T Cart, Landau, second hand, at half price. HAM, 656 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS AT A SACRIFICE, BLACK Coupe Horse, 16 hands; very stylish; two Trotting Horses, two Brewster (of Broome st.) top Wagons, one Phaeton, Double and Single Harness, maker, Dunscomb. 35 West 29th st.

A BARGAIN.—BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 9 YEARS; warranted; good worker; $60; one-horse Truck and Harness, $75. 652 Hudson st.

A.—FOR SALE, LONDON STYLE T CART, IN green, of our own build, in perfect order; also light two-wheeler, city made, in good order. BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome st.), Broadway, 47th to 48th st.

A.—20 BUSINESS WAGONS, $30 TO $125; NEW SECond hand for Express, Grocer, Butcher, Baker, Milk, Depot, Delivery Wagon. Manufactory, 226 Spring st.

AN ELEGANT TOP IMPROVED SPRING WAGON, fine top pony Phaeton, set fine Harness, all nearly new; no offer refused. 249 West 41st st.

A BEAUTIFUL TOP PONY PHAETON; ALSO TOP Brewster improved spring Road Wagon, Single and Double Harness by Dunscomb, will be sold at a bargain. Private stable 1 West 15th st., near 5th av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY 110 AND 112 EAST 13TH ST. NEAR 4TH AV.

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
On every horse that is warranted sound or kind and true in harness, from one to three days is given to test warranties.

CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY, by order of the EXECUTORS of MRS. MARIE M. HOBBY,
ELEGANT TEAM BAY HORSES, 15½ hands high, sound and kind.
DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new, by Korne & Co.
CLARENCE, SATIN TRIMMED, by Lawrence.
BAROUCHE, BUILT by MOTT.
Also Robes, Sheets, Whips, &c.
ROBERT R. WILLETTS, W. H. ONDERDONK, } Executors.
BROWN TROTTING HORSE OUT OF A MARE BY Diomede, 15¼ hands high, 10 years old; has a record of 2:34; warranted kind and true.
GRAY COUPE HORSE, 16½ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS old; very stylish; warranted sound and kind.
BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; very stylish; warranted sound and kind in harness and under saddle.
CHESTNUT COUPE HORSE, 16¼ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; extra family horse; warranted sound and kind.
VERY HANDSOME DAPPLE GRAY MARE, 15 HANDS high, 8 years old; an extra saddle mare; warranted sound and kind.
BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 12 YEARS OLD; CAN trot to top wagon in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind.
BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GRAY ARABIAN SADDLE Horse, 15¼ hands high, 7 years old; safe for a lady to ride; warranted sound.
BLACK MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; A good saddle mare; warranted kind, single and double.
DARK BROWN RUSSIAN PONY, 8 YEARS OLD; HAS been used by children; warranted sound and kind. Also Single Harness and
TOP PONY PHAETON.
VERY STYLISH PAIR BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS high, 7 and 8 years old; warranted kind, single and double. Set Double Harness and
LANDAU, IN GOOD ORDER.
GRAY TROTTING GELDING GRAY MACK, 15¾ hands high, 10 years old; record of 2:28; can beat 2:35; safe for any one to drive; warranted kind and true.
BAY GELDING DICK TRIFFLES, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; can beat 3 minutes; warranted kind, safe and reliable.
BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD; FINE lady's mare; warranted sound and kind.
BLACK MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; can beat 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind.
DAPPLE GRAY COUPE HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; very stylish; warranted kind, single or double.
HANDSOME BROWN GELDING, 15 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; been used by a lady; warranted kind and true.
BROWN PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, 5 YEARS OLD, safe for children; warranted sound and kind.
BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD, record of 2:40; particulars at sale.
COAL BLACK GELDING, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS old; very handsome; warranted sound and kind.
BLACK PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS OLD, very stylish; warranted sound and kind under saddle and in harness.
ELEGANT VICTORIA, NEVER USED, VERY LIGHT; built by Miller Bros.
ALSO, 15 FAMILY AND WORK HORSES.
LANDAU, BY MINER & STEVENS; SATIN AND MOrocco lining; in good condition.
ELEGANT SIX-SEAT PHAETON, MOROCCO TRIMming, by John R. Lawrence.
VERY HANDSOME BAROUCHE, BY GOLDER & POST.
VERY STYLISH T CART, SPLIT SEAT, EQUAL TO new; built by Brewster, of 25th st.
TOP CUT UNDER DEPOT WAGON, BUILT BY J. F. Goodrich.
THREE CLARENCES, FIVE TOP PHAETONS, TOP Basket Phaeton, Topside Bar Road Wagons, Top full spring do., No Top Wagons, Rockaways, Beach Wagons, two Lady's Saddles, very fine; Double and Single Harness, &c., &c.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON, 19, 21, 23 and 25 13th st., near University place.

ARCH. JOHNSTON'S MART, 19 TO 25 13TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE CITY.
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.
24 hours' to three days' trial on horses warranted sound.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 10 O'CLOCK, ELEGANT FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT.
VERY ELEGANT TEAM BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, full, long tails and manes; raised in Vermont; are half brothers; Morgan and Black Hawk stock; 16½ hands high, 8 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice or trick of any kind; are unusually well matched in size, color, gait and disposition; are very showy, handsome and stylish drivers; are not afraid of locomotive or anything else; need no whip; will stand without tying; are well known at Newport for past two seasons; sold on account owner going abroad; warranted sound.
SET SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS, made to order.
EIGHT PASSENGER (TOP) WAGONETTE, built to order.

BLACK TROTTING MARE Minnie B, 15½ hands high, 7 years old (no older); kind in all harness; free from vice; has a record on Buffalo track last fall of 2:36; can trot a mile in 2:40 to-day; is not afraid of anything; does not shy or pull; is in every way reliable, and sold only for want of use.
SET TRACK HARNESS, made to order.
TOP SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON, Brewster spring
EXTRA FINE FAMILY TEAM.
BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands, 7 and 8 years old; very handsome and stylish; are kind in single and double harness; have not a vice or trick of any kind; have been used in city and country; are not afraid of anything; in every way reliable, and warranted sound.
ELEGANT LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, made to order by Stillings.
EXTENSION TOP PARK PHAETON, by Dusenbury.
TEAM BROWN HORSES, 15½ hands 9 and 10 years old; have been used in a livery stable; are thoroughly reliable, good workers, and sold for want of use.
LIGHT VICTORIA, in good order, by Quimby.
LIGHT BAROUCHE, in good order, by Adams & Co.
EXPRESS ESTABLISHMENT.
CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; has been used to delivery wagon; is in every way right and reliable; warranted sound.
EXPRESS WAGON, but little used, by Kumph.
TOP PONY PHAETONS and TOP ROAD WAGONS, to pay advances.
TWENTY OTHER HORSES, description time of sale.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY KIND OF WAGON, Carriage, Harness, &c.
Weather never interferes with our SALES, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A.—HAVING SOLD MY HORSES, I WILL SELL THE following cheaper than can be bought anywhere:—Beautiful light leather extension top Phaeton, seats four persons, pole and shafts; a fine leather shifting top Wagon; three spring leather top Pony Phaeton; a splendid three spring leather extension top Wagon, seats four persons, pole and shafts; Single and Double Harness to match; also $125 will buy Trotting Road Wagon and Dunscomb Harness, best city makers. GEORGE CORNELL, Union Club Stable, 127 West 28th st., near 6th av.

A VERY HANDSOME DOCTOR'S TURNOUT, CONsisting of a black Vermont Morgan Horse, 6 years, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; any one can ride or drive him; is not afraid of anything; is very stylish and fast; pony made; must be seen to be appreciated; also a close top, three spring, city made Pony Phaeton, with Harness to match; Whip, Halter, Sheet Foot Mat, &c.; cost two months ago $975; will sell immediately for $500, on account of going abroad. Inquire Dr J. F. S., at house 102 East 26th st., or at stable 156 same street, between Lexington and 3d avs.

A.—FOUR OR FIVE WAGONS, BELONGING TO boarders, must be sold this week on account their going abroad—Top Road Wagons, Depot Wagon, two seat Park Wagon, one Doctor's Phaeton, all good as new and best city make; Single and Double Harness to match; also two fast trotting Road Horses and two first class family Horses. Palette Club Stables, 156 East 26th st.

A GOOD HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—IS A FAST driver; a lady can drive him. 79 Beekman st., N. Y.

BAKERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, WAGON and bread route of about 10 barrels weekly; also, Store and Bakehouse Fixtures; a good chance for a live man to sell on commission. Address BAKER, box 189 Herald Uptown Branch.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND—VICTORIA, DEPOT standing top and jump seat Wagons, four and six-passenger Phaetons, nine-passenger beach Wagon, Clarences Dog Carts, top and no top side bar and full spring Wagons. R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East 31st st.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—GRUBE, 366 Canal st., has a large stock four and six seat Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons, Buggies and other styles, all of his own make, at manufacturer's prices and warranted; buy of the maker; save all dealers' profit and get what you bargain for.

CARRIAGES.—WE OFFER AT RETAIL OUR STOCK of Carriages, consisting of six-passenger Rockaways, all styles; heavy and light four-passenger do., extension and half top Phaetons and Victorias and top and open Depot Wagons, all of the best quality. Illustrated catalogues furnished on application. C. F. DIBBLE & CO., 133 to 143 Park st., New Haven, Conn.

CHEAP—A BREWSTER TOP WAGON, AT PRIVATE stable, 45 West 18th st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—SUPERB T CART, POLE AND shafts; 2 top side bar Road Wagons, all by Brewster of Broome st.; light Double Harness, by Dunscomb. Apply to C. W. BARKER, corner of Broadway and 39th st.

ELEGANT SECOND HAND LANDAULET, VERY light, good as new; two second hand Broughams, in fine order; elegant open Quarter Coach, by Wood Bros., very light; Stanhope Phaeton, good as new, by Brewster & Co.; two-rumble platform top Pony Phaetons; several Barouches and six-seat Phaetons; one Coupe, suitable for hacking, $200; several sets of second hand Harness.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

FLANDRAU ROAD WAGON.—BUYERS ARE REquested to examine our Road Wagon, which has all the Brewster & Co.'s improvements, with the rubber cushioned axle, which makes it a perfect wagon for fast driving. A. S. FLANDRAU, 372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

FASHIONABLE HARNESS FOR LANDAUS, broughams and phaetons; latest patterns of Road and Truck Harness. A. S. FLANDRAU, 372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster and Co.)

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, bright bay, 16 hands, 8 years old, in good condition; kind and sound; have been used by a private family past two years; price $500. May be seen at private stable 30 West 43d st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SET GOLD MOUNTED Double Harness, built to order, and cost $200, at private stable, 45 West 18th st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND AND ONE NEW street Sprinkler Truck. 177 Prince st.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; heavy main and tail; good for coupe; good traveller. 317 East 56th st.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER (OF 25TH ST.) SIDE BAR Top Wagon and one seated Road Wagon; in splendid order; at a low price; seen at Irvin's stable, 63d st., near Lexington av. G. FOUNTAIN, 153 East 62d st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUPE ROCKAWAY, SUITable for the country. Private stable 128 East 19th st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, SUITABLE FARMER, any business; also heavy truck Horse; must sell; no work. 592 Washington st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF the owner, Trucks, Horses and Carting Business, in the lower part of the city; first class stock and good work. Call at 49 Henry st., New York, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—PONY BUILT ROAN HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years; fit for any use; sold only for want of work; price $95. 37 Greenwich av., store.

FOR SALE—DEPOT STAGE, NEARLY NEW. APPLY to HARRY CUNNINGHAM, 259 Bowery.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF TWO GOOD WORK Horses to pay feed bill. Call Friday or Saturday, feed store, 370 Hudson.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO MARES, 6 AND 7 YEARS; warranted sound; little sore forward; price $100; one Horse, $35. Inquire for carman, 118 Christopher st.

FAST DOG CART HORSE FOR SALE—CHESTNUT gelding, 16¼ hands. Address HAROLD, Herald Uptown office.

FOUR HORSES, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS; any trial given and warranted sound. 410 West 30th st.

FINE YOUNG MARE, $35—LITTLE SORE FORward; valuable for farming; Butcher Cart for sale. 46 New Chambers.

HAMBLETONIAN MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH; CAN trot in 2:50; color bay; embarrassment of owner cause of selling. HENDRICKS, 16 Reade st.

HORSES BOARDED.—125 ACRES OF FINE PASture; good stables and best of care; road horses driven if desired. WM. T. CARPENTER, Red Spring, Glen Cove, L. I.

HORSE SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND.—PERSONS entering this profitable trade can secure freight and full information by addressing F. H. RELPH, 29 Broadway.

HORSE, WAGON AND EXPRESS ROUTE FOR SALE cheap; $125. JOHN SINNOTT, 107 Spring st.

HORSE AND PHAETON WANTED—BY A RESPONsible merchant in this city, for wife's use in the country; will pay liberally by the month in advance; would buy it cheap. Address, with particulars, S. H. B., Herald Uptown office.

HALF VALUE—NEW TOP GROCER'S DELIVERY Wagon; pony built Horses; Harness; sell separate. 207 West 19th.

HAVING SOLD MY HORSES, WANT TO CLOSE out my Carriages, consisting Wood Bros. T Cart, English set silver Harness, Brewster top Wagon, pole and shafts; Dunscomb light Double Harness. Apply at 22 Wooster st.

LADY'S BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARE FOR SALE—Perfectly gentle and kind and would be equally good as a saddle animal. Address GERTRUDE, Herald Uptown office.

MORTGAGE SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS' SONS, Auctioneers, will sell this day, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 149 West 25th st., one Coupe, in excellent order. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

PANIC PRICES.—$25 TO $120, HORSES AND Wagons; suit grocer, express; Depot Wagon $65. No. 76 Greenwich av.

PASTURE FOR HORSES AND COWS, $3 PER month, Westchester county, near Harlem. PASTURE, box 150 Herald Uptown office.

SUPERIOR KENTUCKY DRIVING HORSES FOR sale—Now on exhibition at my stables on Jerome av., above Judge Smith's; there are three fine large Horses among the lot, suitable for dog carts or drags. RICHARD PENISTAN.

SPEED.—VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, 110 EAST 13th st., will sell to-day the trotter Grey Mack; time, 2:30.

SHIVERS' SIDE BAR SHIFTING ROAD WAGON, nearly new, will be sold at auction by TUNIS JOHNSON, 37 Nassau st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock sharp.

TEN PAIR OF VERY FINE COACH HORSES—BAYS, grays and chestnuts; also one Trotting Team; for sale very low, at 52 West 31st st.

THE MOST STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY PONY THAT has been driven in the Park this season will be sold without reserve at Van Tassell & Kearney's auction house, East 13th st., this forenoon; eight years old and warranted sound and kind; free stepper, and can be driven by a lady.

THOROUGHBRED HORSE, BY VIRGIL OUT OF Cordelia, by Lexington, four years old; raised by Mr. Sanford; warranted sound and gentle; a splendid lady's or gentleman's saddle or stock horse; the only reason for selling is he is not quite fast enough to put in races; to be sold before Tuesday, or will be shipped with the rest of stable to Saratoga; can be seen at Jerome Park; price, $500. E. SNEDEKER, Jerome Park Race Track.

T CARTS, OF LONDON STYLE, WITH SPLIT SEATS, superbly finished and in fashionable colors. A. S. FLANDRAU, 372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

THREE SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, FIT FOR ANY business. HENDRICKS, 16 Reade st.

WELL CONSTRUCTED WORK. (Prices suited to the times.)
Carriages, Harness, Lap Dusters, Sheets, &c., &c.
Elegant Pony Phaetons, all styles, $100 upward.
Depot Wagons a specialty, at $115 upward.
A Dusenbury Road Wagon, good as new, $75.
Top Buggies, side bar and full spring, from $110.
Rubber-curtained Rockaways at $105.
Jump seat Wagons, &c., &c., &c.
Harness, my manufacture, every style, from $9.
Lap Dusters and Sheets from 60c.
JOHN MOORE, warerooms 57 Warren st.

WE STILL SELL LINEN HORSE SHEETS AT 65 cents. JACOBOWSKY & HART, 115 Chambers st.

WANTED—TWO-WHEELED DOG CART, IN GOOD order. State price. Room 13, 25 Pine st.

WANTED—A PARK PHAETON, WITH TOP, IN exchange for full spring top wagon, or would buy phaeton for cash, if cheap. Address W. E. E., Herald office.

20 FINE KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE AT stables on Jerome av., above Judge Smith's. RICHARD PENISTAN.

$125.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW, LIGHT TOP EXpress or Delivery Wagon, patent wheels. 124 West 19th st.

$300.—HORSE, TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS, worth $600; will sell separately; also Double Harness, nearly new, cheap. No. 50 West 10th st.

DRY GOODS

A.—ECONOMY IN BOOTS AND SHOES AT BROOKS'.
Ladies' fine Button Boots, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5.
Misses' and children's Button Boots, $2 and $2 50.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, $ 50 upward.
Gentlemen's low Shoes, for ease and comfort, of French kid and calf, in great variety, at low prices.
1,196 Broadway, corner 29th.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

GRENADINES.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF IRON AND SILK GRENADINES
IN VARIOUS MESHES, DAMASSES, PLAIDS, STRIPES, DENTELLES AND NOVELTIES
In STANDARD RESISTING QUALITIES. ALSO,
MOURNING FABRICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FRESH GOODS, LIGHT WEIGHTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

TO THE LADIES OF TASTE—A CHANCE SELDOM offered.—Imported Bonnets and Round Hats of faultless shapes, for which this house is renowned, selling at half the cost of importation. C. DE LACY, 882½ Broadway, near 19th st.

NEWSPAPERS.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHers have been despatched by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the seat of war, and the most interesting scenes will be illustrated each successive week.
The pictures are not calculated to mislead, but are from drawings and photographs actually made at the scenes represented. The "Illustrated London News" has facilities possessed by no other journal, and will form the most complete pictorial history of the present existing crisis in Europe.
THE NEW VOLUME COMMENCES July 7. Yearly subscription, $12; half yearly, $6; postage prepaid.
THE WILMER & ROGERS NEWS CO., 31 Beekman st., New York, Agents in America for the Illustrated London News, Punch, Graphic, Nineteenth Century, &c., &c.
Branch offices Liverpool and London. Subscriptions received for every newspaper or periodical published in Great Britain and Ireland; books imported in quantity or by single volume.

BILLIARDS.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLES IN perfect order, equal to new, at very low prices. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES with Delaney's wire cushions, indorsed by all leading professional players; extra inducements now offered; second hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

NEW AND SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLES AT low prices; Parlor Bagatelle Boards at $8 50 and upward. GEO. E. PHELAN, 14 Vesey st.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—A.—PLYMOUTH ROCK. MOONLIGHT TRIP TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 22.

MOONLIGHT ON THE HUDSON.

This will prove a most romantic sail; the moon, then near its full, silver tipping the rippling waters of the lovely river the while the sweet music of the splendid band coaxes subdued echoes from the wild Highlands of the Hudson.

JARRETT & PALMER'S beautiful palace steamer, PLYMOUTH ROCK, decorated and illuminated, will leave pier 1 North River at 8 o'clock P. M., and the foot of 22d st., North River, at 8:30 o'clock. Will return before midnight.

FARE.......FIFTY CENTS.

A GREAT MUSICAL PROGRAMME has been arranged, including three entirely new selections performed by the
FULL MARINE BAND.
THE MADRIGAL BOYS. MOZART GLEE CLUB.
CHIME OF CATHEDRAL BELLS,
and ARTHUR BENT, the great Cornet Soloist.
*** Refreshments in abundance in the hotel refectory.
*** Tickets for this grand excursion (limited in number) must be bought on the piers from the uniformed salesmen.

A.—A.—PLYMOUTH ROCK. NEW HAVEN TO-MORROW. AN EXTRAORDINARY EXCURSION!
Positively last New Haven trip.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23.
This is an opportunity to visit the CITY OF ELMS not often occurring, affording 150 miles sail through LONG ISLAND SOUND on the finest pleasure steamer in the world, the trip enlivened by a remarkable musical entertainment and the FARE for the whole grand excursion being only FIFTY CENTS.
THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME participated in by
THE PLYMOUTH ROCK MARINE BAND.
THE POPULAR MADRIGAL BOYS.
THE MOZART GLEE CLUB.
THE CHIME OF CATHEDRAL BELLS.
THE GREAT CORNET, MR. ARTHUR BENT.
*** Ample time given for a stroll through the Avenue of Elms, Yale College Grounds and other points of interest in the city of New Haven.
*** The palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave the foot of 22d st., North River, at 7 o'clock A. M.; pier 1, North River, at 7:20; Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:40, and the foot of 23d st., East River, at 8 o'clock A. M. Hot meals and all hotel accommodations on board.
SUNDAY—Two trips to ROCKAWAY BEACH.

A.—A.—DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS. THREE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY BY THE POPULAR STEAMERS, AMERICUS AND TWILIGHT, WITH CONTERNO'S 23D REGIMENT BAND AND MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS EVERY DAY.
SIXTY MILES OCEAN SALE FOR FIFTY CENTS.
AMERICUS leaves every day and Sunday:—
24th st., North River.......8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th st., North River.......8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier 27 North River.......9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Grand st., New York.......9:10 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.......9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Steamer TWILIGHT, from East River, every day leaves:—
33d st., East River.......9:30 A. M.
Grand st., New York.......9:45 A. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.......10:15 A. M.
Steamers leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS.......50 CENTS

AN HOURLY EXCURSION TO THE NORTH SHORE Staten Island. Fare 10 cents.
Boats leave Whitehall at the foot of Broadway for New Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, West Brighton, Port Richmond and Elm Park.
First boat 6:30 A. M., after that hourly from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Sundays every hour from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
The Elevated Railroad receives and delivers passengers at the ferry every eight minutes.

A.—150 MILES SAIL ON THE SOUND! A GRAND FAMILY SUNDAY EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 17, and every following Sunday.
The elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL (Citizens' Line), Captain Woodward, refitted expressly for this route, landing at Lighthouse Point, the most famous Eastern watering place.
Leaves Leroy st. at 8 A. M.; Jewell's dock, Brooklyn, 8:20 A. M.; Grand st., New York, 8:40 A. M.; 23d st., E. R., 9 A. M. Returning leaves New Haven at 3 P. M. Music by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, Thomas B. Deverell, leader.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.

A.—FISHING BANKS AND SANDY HOOK EVERY day (Saturdays excepted).—Ocean steamer SETH LOW, leaving Harrison st., N. R., 6:30; 8th st., E. R., 7; pier 27, E. R., 7:15; 10th st., N. R., 7:40; pier 6, N. R., 8 A. M.; gentlemen, 75c.; ladies, 50c.
AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A.—A.—LONGSTREET'S DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH,
commencing Sunday, June 17, as follows:—Steamer TWILIGHT, Captain John Holmes, leaves 129th st., Harlem, at 8:45; Railroad dock, 8:50; 119th st., 9; 84th st., 9:15; 33d st., 9:30; Grand st., 9:45; Jewell's dock, Brooklyn, 10:15, making all landings at Rockaway; returning, leave the beach at 3:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Good music and refreshments on board.

A.—THE ONLY BOAT LANDING AT CONEY ISLAND. The fine new steamer
IDLEWILD
will run to
CONEY ISLAND
every day (Sundays included), leaving
West 24th st.—9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
West 10th st.—9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10 P. M. and 5:20 P. M.
Franklin st., pier 35—9:20 A. M., 12:20, 3:20 P. M. and 5:10 P. M.
Pier 2 North River—9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30 P. M. and 5 P. M.

A.—A.—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
THREE SWIFT AND COMMODIOUS STEAMERS. TWO GRAND OCEAN EXCURSIONS ON SUNDAY, JUNE 24.
STEAMERS AMERICUS, NEVERSINK AND ADELPHI, with CONTERNO'S TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND, LEAVING
24th st., North River, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th st., North River, 8:40 and 10:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier 27, foot Park place, 8:50 and 11 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Pier 2, North River, 9 and 11:10 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.
Jewell's dock, Brooklyn, 9:20 and 11:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
STEAMER NEVERSINK FROM EAST RIVER, LEAVES
33d st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South 1st st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Grand st., East River, New York, 8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
Jewell's dock, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
STEAMERS LEAVE ROCKAWAY 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, GOOD ON EITHER BOATS, FIFTY CENTS.

AN EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY. REDUCED FARE.
125 MILES ON THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON FOR 75C.
THE MAGNIFICENT PALACE STEAMER LONG BRANCH,
CAPTAIN JAMES LYNCH,
will make regular Sunday morning excursions to Newburg (landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall; will leave Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., 8:30 A. M., and West 24th st. at 9 A. M.
GRAND MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS ON BOARD.
A GRAND MILITARY BRASS BAND will play beautiful airs during the ENTIRE TRIP. AN ILLUSTRATED MAP, giving full details of the different POINTS OF INTEREST on the NOBLE HUDSON, will be presented to EACH PASSENGER. Fare for the round trip, 75 cents.

A.—A.—DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, Captain C. Adams, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, and EVERY DAY, as follows:—
4th st., Hoboken, 9 A. M.; 23d st., New York, 10:30; West 10th st., 10:45; pier 13, foot of Cedar st., 11; Brooklyn, Fulton ferry, Martin's Dock, 11:30.
FARE, 35 CENTS; EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
The music will be afforded by the William Cook Marine Band. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4:30 P. M.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMER THOS. POWELL capacity 2,500; barges Chicago, Baltimore, Durant; popular groves open Sunday.
MARTIN & KASKELL, 119 South st.

A SATURDAY NIGHT TRIP TO FISHING BANKS by moonlight, June 23.—Ocean steamer SETH LOW, leaving Harrison st., North River, 12 M.; 10th st., North River, 12:15; 8th st., East River, 12:45; pier 27 East River, 1 A. M. Tickets $1 25. Steamer Wm. Fletcher in place of Seth Low Sunday morning. AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A.—1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUrelton, Jones' Dock (Cold Spring), L. I.
The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Captain Jay L. Clark, will leave New York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from pier 16 East River, foot of Wall st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents. Excursion tickets, $1

EXCURSION BOATS AND GROVES.—STEAMER General Sedgwick, Barges Harvest Queen, Republic, Caledonia, Anna and Baldwin; also Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, Cold Spring and Oriental Groves. N. S. BRIGGS, 384 West st., opposite Christopher street ferry. Open evenings.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE.
Steamboats leave Canal st., SUNDAY, at

9 A. M.	2 P. M.	Landing DAILY and SUNDAY at 24th st. and 34th st. 10 minutes later.
10 A. M.	3 P. M.	
11 A. M.	4 P. M.	
12 M.	6 P. M.	
1 P. M.	7 P. M.	

Leave DAILY at 6:45, 10 A. M., 2, 5:05 and 7 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 25 CENTS.

GRAND CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF, under the supervision of Mrs. MAGGIE VAN COTT.
The elegant steamboat Thomas Powell will run to Sea Cliff and Glen Cove daily Sundays excepted, commencing June 23, until July 21, leaving Leroy st. 8 A. M.; pier 41 North River, 8:15 A. M.; Jewell's dock, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Grand st., New York, 9 A. M.; 33d st., East River, 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave Sea Cliff 5 P. M. No liquor on the boat or grounds. Splendid boating, bathing and fishing. Tickets, 40 cents; excursion tickets, 60 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND AND LOCUST Grove. On and after SUNDAY, June 17, the steamboat ARROWSMITH will leave West 22d st. at 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; Leroy st., 10:10 A. M., 2:10 P. M.; Franklin st., 10:20 A. M., 2:20 P. M.; Pier 13, North River, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 10:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., returning at 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.
Steamboat MINNIE R. CHILDS leaves West 22d st., 8:45 A. M., 11:40 A. M., 3 P. M.; Leroy st., 8:55 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M.; Franklin st., 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:20 P. M.; Pier 13, North River, 9:15 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:30 P. M., returning at 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.
FARE 25C. EXCURSION TICKET, 40C.
Connecting with railroad for Cable's and Middle Island hotels and Bath Park.

INSTRUCTION.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

LESSONS GIVEN TO CHILDREN AND LADIES IN sewing, knitting, fancy work and Honiton lace. Washington square, 47.

336 6TH AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN IN PRIvate families or at professor's residence by M. GAREAU, formerly magistrate, member of the University of France, author of "Method How to Travel Through Europe." Summer classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TWO LAST NIGHTS AND FINAL MATINEE of WAVES.
Miss LETTIE ALLEN.......as.......EDNA GORDON
MONDAY EVENING, June 25, will be presented a play of powerful interest, entitled
CRABBED AGE,
in which Miss LETTIE ALLEN and Mr. J. B. ATWATER will sustain their original characters of HELENE VOLMIER and RENE LATROBE.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 22.
1. Overture, "Der Freischutz".......Weber
2. Serenade.......Titl
3. Concert Waltz, "Krolls Ballklange".......Lumbye
4. Duet and finale, "Lucretia Borgia".......Donizetti
5. Cornet solo, "Fifth Air Varie".......De Beriot
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE
6. Overture, "A Night in Grenada".......Kreutzer
7. Cavatina from "Don Sebastian".......Donizetti
Sig. ELISA GALIMBERTI.
8. Grand selection, "Il Crociato".......Meyerbeer
9. Weber grand piano solo, paraphrase on "Faust"...Liszt
Miss JULIA RIVE.
10. Descriptive song, "The Bridge".......Lindsay
Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON.
11. "The Crossing of the Danube".......Sig. Brignoli
12. "The Devil's Darning Needle".......Strauss
13. Traumerei (the dream).......Schumann
14. March, "Lansdowne".......Smith
Last night of Miss Julia Rive.
Sunday evening special entertainment.
Fifty cents admission. Boxes seating four, $3.

THE GREAT NEW YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway and 35th st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
An unusual number of novel attractions, living white whale, tropical and native fishes, amphibious animals, century plant in bud. Operatic concerts by the Misses NEWMAN. Miss SADIE LUBIN, the aquanaut. Talking figures for the little folks. Promenade and orchestral concerts. Feeding the animals and fishes. Coney Island Aquarium open.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
THE MME. CORRELLI'S PARISIAN STATUE TROUPE, FIFTY YOUNG LADIES, WITH ELEGANTLY MOULDED FIGURES AND BEWITCHING FACES.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
and HART'S SUMMER THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.
50—50—50—50
STAR OLIO ARTISTS EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING. Admission, 50c.; no reserved seats. Balcony, 25c.; no reserved seats.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
*** THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD. ***
"Have a Balloon with me?"
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF MISS WEATHERSBY.
To-morrow Night, BENEFIT OF NAT. GOODWIN.
"Sit Still, My Heart, Sit Still."
EVERY NIGHT at 8 (third week). RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION in the great summer success, "EVANGELINE!"
"Unquestionably a hit."—Herald.
"Jolliest of plays."—Tribune.
"A dramatic mint julep."—Telegram
"It keeps the audience in a continuous fit of laughter."—Sun.
"THE LONE FISHERMAN," and 35 STAR ARTISTES.
New Local Hits and New Music Every Evening.
3D MATINEE OF EVANGELINE TO-MORROW, AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
W. J. FLEMING.......Manager
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the great spectacle,
CROSS AND CRESCENT,
with its magnificent mounting and Great cast.
A CHRISTIAN'S FAITH,
THE FALL OF JERUSALEM,
MOSLEM TREACHERY.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
FORBIDDEN PLEASURES.
SPICY COMEDY. RACY DIALOGUE.
LIVING PICTURES BY 50 BEAUTIFUL MODELS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. R. DORSEY OGDEN, will be presented the great tragedy of MACBETH, with the volunteer cast of Mr. J. M. HARDIE as MACBETH, Mr. J. P. WINTER as MACDUFF and Miss OAKDENE as Lady MACBETH. To conclude with Mr. OGDEN in the sensation drama of OUT OF SING SING. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
POOLE & DONNELLY.......Lessees and Managers
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE METROPOLIS.
There is nothing to equal it.
RESERVED SEATS (orchestra circle), 50c.
The UNION SQUARE THEATRE sensation.
SMIKE. FULL UNION SQUARE CAST.
All the original grand effects.
SMIKE. DEPARTURE OF THE YORK MAIL.
A real English Stage Coach, four splendid English Horses, Driver, Guard, &c. A GREAT CAST—Messrs. Stoddard, Boniface, Lemoyne, Stevenson, Parselle, Thompson, Leffingwell, Mrs. Welkins, Misses Bijou Heron, Sylvester, Norwood, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
The only first class Variety Theatre now open in the city.
The great FORBIDDEN PLEASURE COMBINATION and the FINEST FORMED LADIES in the WORLD, IN LIVING PICTURES.
Matinee to-day at 2. Every evening at 8.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE, CORNER WEST 12TH st. and Greenwich av.—Coolest theatre in the city. New programme of Peculiar, French, Spicy Novelties. The Gayeties of Jardin Mabille, Paris.
FRENCH MINUET. | POSES PLASTIQUES. | FEMALE BATHERS.
Fascination, or the Spice of Life. Strange Sights for Strangers. On the Sly, and other racy sensations never before presented in this city. Evening at 8. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. The last week of the season.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
FORBIDDEN PLEASURES.
50 BEAUTIFUL FEMALE MODELS.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

ABERLE'S TIVOLI THEATRE.
8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
SUMMER GARDEN AND VARIETY THEATRE.
The coolest and best ventilated place in this city.
EVERY EVENING
Ballet, Variety, Gymnastics, Pantomime and Sketches.
Admission, 25c. Thursday Matinee, 15c.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
THE GREATEST HIT OF MODERN TIMES.
FORBIDDEN PLEASURES.
DISSOLVING STATUES,
BEAUTIFUL FEMALE FIGURES.
ELEGANT LIVING PICTURES.

MISS FANNIE LOUISE BUCKINGHAM will OPEN the NEW BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, July 2, 1877, in Lord Byron's Equestrian Drama, MAZEPPA, supported by best Metropolitan Artists.

ARGYLE ROOMS, 6th av. and 30th st.
"SOIREES"
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights, commencing at 9 o'clock.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
Immense success of the CORRELLI STATUE TROUPE.
50 of the finest formed young ladies in America.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

CLOSING SOCIETY SOCIABLE, TAMMANY HALL, East 14th st., on Saturday evening. Admission 50 cents. CARTIER & CO., Managers.

MUSICIANS.—A FINE LOT OF CLASSICAL, FOReign and American Music, 1 cent a page. Ladies and gentlemen fitted for opera, concert, church; also piano, $5 per quarter. 131 4th av.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.
Crowded houses to see
FORBIDDEN PLEASURES.
Matinee to-day at 2. Every evening.

PROPOSALS.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Old Iron Rails, delivered as follows:—

About 5,000 tons at Montreal, Toronto, Sarnia, Detroit Junction or Buffalo.
About 2,000 tons at Portland.

The company has wharfage accommodation for shipment by water at Toronto, Sarnia and Portland, and deliveries would be made through the summer and autumn.

Offers, stating the price per ton (of 2,240 lbs.) and the place of delivery will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th of July.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

MONTREAL, June 15, 1877.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A SUMMER NECESSITY.—CHATEAU LAGAROSSE, the favorite Claret; an original case of 50 quarts shipped to any address on receipt of $24. VICTOR E. MAUGER, 110 Reade st.

CHATEAU LAGAROSSE FAVORITE CLARETS; ALSO white Bordeaux in wood and bottled. VICTOR E. MAUGER, New York.

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PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—THE CHEAPEST CORNER HOUSE IN NEW York, lot 25x100 feet, with stable attached; Madison av., near Madison square; the whole for sale at about the present value of the lot. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN stone House on West 47th st., near Broadway; excellent location; splendid order; price $16,000. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

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FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A FINE House on West 35th st., near 5th av., for less than $25,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

West Side.

AT $16,000, LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS, TO close estate, modern three story brown stone, 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. S. B. GOODALE & CO., 5 West 23d st. (Fifth Avenue Hotel).

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, located in the city and country; the Christian and infidel, Mohammedan or Jew are all invited to call on or address for further particulars JAMES W. JAMES, Real Estate office, 346 Broome st., New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings. PRICE $4 PER SET. Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

7 LOTS, CARROLL ST. AND ALBANY AV., NEAR Prospect Park; good second mortgage, $2,000, 18 months, on three story modern brick House, on 12th st., near 4th av., for a House. 430 West 17th st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT THROG'S NECK.—THREE ELEGANT COTTAGES beautifully located on the Sound; fine fishing, boating, bathing, &c.; will be rented very low for the season or year; can be reached by Pelham coach or cars; also several beautiful Cottages to let, at low rent, at New Brighton, Staten Island. W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

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PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO EXCHANGE, A HANDsome House and plot of Ground for a small Dwelling in New York, worth about $15,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOR JULY AND AUGUST; 45 minutes from city; 20 trains; near depot; pleasant and healthy location; 9 rooms, thoroughly furnished; $50 per month. Apply to PHOEBUS W. LYON, 96 Chambers st., New York.

A.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.; 10 minutes' walk from depot; splendid location; price $4,500; $2,000 cash required; balance can remain. Address C. R., 178 Herald office.

BANKRUPT SALE OF TWO SPLENDID FARMS, ON Harlem Railroad, 2½ miles from town and depot. Full particulars in to-morrow's and Sunday's Herald.

CHEAPEST FARM IN NEW JERSEY—ABOUT 90 acres, adjoining an important depot, one hour out; house 11 rooms; good outbuildings; fine orchard; running brook; forced sale. STANLEY FERGUSON, 170 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—IN A VILLAGE ON THE LINE OF THE New York Central Railroad and in the lake region of Central New York, a spacious and elegant Residence, with ample grounds, fine garden, abundance of shade and fruit trees, stables, house for coachman, &c., &c., and in the vicinity of churches and good schools; the property is in perfect order and is in every way desirable for a gentleman's residence; will sell on favorable terms or exchange for good city Property. Inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney-at-Law, 14 Wall st.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN Scarsdale, Westchester county; 22 acres; modern house. Apply to GEORGE P. NELSON, 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NICE COUNTRY Home; house, 14 rooms; good barn; five acres of land, with stock and crops; price, $3,500. Apply to H. B. SIRE, 294½ Canal st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE SHREWSbury River; fine garden, all planted, and stable on the premises; also use of rowboat. Inquire at 91 Barclay st.

MOST LOVELY COUNTRY SEAT IN STATE FOR sale—On a lake up the Hudson; fishing, boating, sailing, shooting and perfect health; will accept Mortgage for whole. POOLEY & HYATT, 171 5th av.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE. FOR PARTICULARS apply to JOHN BOYNTON'S SON, 32 Broadway.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—LARGE MODERN COUNTRY Residence, 11¼ acres, $8,500; also 9 room Residence, 10¾ acres, $7,000; barns, fruit, hot and cold water; high, healthy; near depot and city; either house with less land if desired. E. BOOKHOUT, Executor, 55 Liberty st.

TO RENT—AT INWOOD, HUDSON RIVER, A SUperb Residence, or would accommodate one family for the summer. Call or address STORE, 1,257 Broadway.

$15 PER MONTH FOR NEW SEVEN ROOM COTtage, with grounds, best neighborhood, at Rutherford, 40 minutes from City Hall. R. S. WALKER, 490 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A HANDSOME FREE AND CLEAR FARM, WITH crops, stock, implements and cash, for Business; also Brooklyn Dwellings and several Businesses for exchange. WILSON, 37 Park row.

A.—BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEW YORK, FOR small Brooklyn House. S. S. MANGAM, 58 Liberty st.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, House and Lot, carriage house and other outbuildings; also other Property, suitable for business, in Passaic, N. J., 11½ miles from New York. For full particulars call on or address the subscriber, Passaic, N. J. WM. CLARK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE, stable, &c., 22 lots, in West Flushing, for city or other Property. C. CARRIAN, 419½ Grand st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, A BROWN STONE Dwelling in 84th, near the Park, for a comfortable residence in or near Morristown, N. J. Address EXCHANGE, Herald office.

WANTED—A FARM, ABOUT 25 MILES, $20,000 TO $25,000, stocked and cropped, for brown stone House, New York. S. S. MANGAM, 58 Liberty st.

$4,500 EQUITY IN HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKlyn; will exchange for Stove and Hardware Business; city or country. Address A. B., box 124 Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING. Fireproof. Located on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts. First Floor to let; suitable for bankers', insurance offices or lawyers; will be let together or in parts; be altered to suit tenants if desired; adapted for offices or stores. Reasonable rents. Also some eligible Law Offices to let. APPLY ON THE PREMISES. Take the elevator. Inquire for janitor.

BUTTER STAND TO LET—IN THE FINEST LOCAtion on 3d av.; rent $30 per month. Address BUTTER, Herald Uptown office.

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NOTICE.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, new, (stone) Pier 1, North River (452 feet long, 80 feet wide), and adjacent bulkhead. For terms and further information apply at office of the Department of Docks, 117 and 119 Duane st., where plan of premises can be seen and examined.

OFFICE TO LET.—A FINE LARGE OFFICE AT Wall st. and Broadway, well lighted and ventilated, on ground floor; will let reasonable to a good tenant, and if necessary will divide it into desk room to suit. Apply to McCUE BROS., Hatters, 92 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—METROPOLITAN STEAM POWER Buildings, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st., Lofts of all sizes; steady power; well lighted; splendidly located. W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—1 TO 100 HORSE, WITH WELL lighted Rooms, various sizes, at low rates, in Centre and Elm sts. G. T. HALL, 137 Elm st.

STORE AND BASEMENT—398 BROOME ST., 25X100. J. H. LYNDE, 158 Pearl st. J. H. BOYNTON, 32 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 468 WEST 22d st.—Some furniture; four persons will remain if required; only $90 monthly. B. B. MERRILL, 610 6th av.

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Unfurnished.

AT 32 EAST 29TH ST., THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; deep lot; painted walls; steam heat; can be seen 11 to 2 and after 5; rent $1,500.

A FEW OF THE SUPERBLY BUILT NEW CENtrally located French flats, not yet rented, in the Westmoreland House, Union square, southeast corner 17th st., will be leased reasonably to approved parties, with possession in the autumn. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 101 VARICK ST., NEAR Broome; all improvements; repaired and painted throughout; in complete order.

A BRICK HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS AND ALL IMprovements, newly painted, to let for $45 per month. Apply in office 253 9th av.

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FOR RENT—THE THREE STORY BRICK FRONT high stoop House No. 37 West 21st st., in good repair, with heater, water and gas throughout. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS NICELY FURNISHED—STRICTLY English plan; desirable location. 1,132 Broadway, between Chesterfield Hotel and Delmonico's.

AT 45 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms; also, front Basement, suitable for an office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

In the Country.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

HOTELS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EUROPE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY.

STORAGE.

DENTISTRY.

...OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS—AT DR. W. ...BROUGH'S, No. 377 6th av., one door above 23d ...te Masonic Temple, rubber, celluloid gold, pla... and everything in mechanical dentistry, with ...trous oxide gas. No. 377 6th av.

...IFUL, DURABLE PERFECT FITTING AR... Teeth, $5; gum, $8; single, $1; warranted. New ...tal Rooms, 262 6th av. Established 1851. Dr. MAEDER.

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CLOTHING.

...B. MINTZ'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 621 6TH AV., near 36th st.—Utmost value paid in cash for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Books. Orders by ... promptly attended to by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A meeting of the creditors of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., book publishers at No. 14 Bond street, was held yesterday at the office of Register Allen, and a dividend of seven per cent was declared to the general creditors of the firm and three per cent to the individual creditors of J. W. Schermerhorn. The liabilities amount to $180,000.

Eli H. Chase, of the firm of Black & Chase, shoe dealers in Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue, applied for his discharge from bankruptcy yesterday, before Register Allen, and as there was no opposition on the part of the creditors the petition will be granted.

Application was made yesterday to Register Allen by ...ozel F. Pickert, tea dealer at No. 189 Duane street, for his discharge from bankruptcy. Opposition was made on behalf of creditors, and the usual time was allowed in order to file their specifications.

FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.

ALDERMANIC ORDINANCES AND STATE LAWS—ANOTHER PROTEST FROM THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Alderman Morris yesterday received a communication from the National Board of Fire Underwriters relative to proposed amendments to the ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks in this city on the Fourth of July. A petition to the Aldermen was enclosed. Mr. Henry A. Oakley, chairman of the underwriters, states in his letter that "within a few days we have received notice of the passage of stringent ordinances by the cities of Chicago, Brooklyn, Bridgeport and Providence, as well as by many other places. The appalling loss by fire the present year is spreading alarm all over the country, not lessened by the loss in a neighboring province of over $10,000,000 reported this morning; and we feel it our duty, as citizens as well as underwriters, to take all the precautions that can be had to protect capital and property from unnecessary loss, and of which in the present case the ordinance referred to gives us reasonable hope."

The petition alluded to is transmitted by Mr. Oakley, Chairman of the Fire Underwriters and says:—"Our attention has been called to a proposed amendment to section 7, of chapter 13, of the ordinance of 1866 on the firing of firearms, cannon and fireworks, where it is proposed to insert after the word 'combustion,' the words 'except on the third and fourth days of July in each and every year.'"

"We beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the passage of this amendment, as it would defeat the very purpose for which the ordinance was originally passed. When we had the honor to appear before the Law Committee of your honorable body, to whom this subject was referred, we stated fully the necessities of such an ordinance for the protection of life and property in this city; but in view of the fact that the ordinance referred to, although for many years on the statute book, had failed to be enforced, we agreed with the representatives of the Pyrotechnic Association of the United States, who were also represented at such hearing, that we would not seek the enforcement of the ordinance the present year, so as to save them from mercantile loss upon the manufactured stock already on hand. They distinctly stated to us in the presence of Aldermen Lewis and Howland that they had no objection to any law that should apply after July of the present year.

"We, therefore, beg to suggest the elimination of the proposed amendments in general order No. 184, referred to above, and instead thereof an amendment to section 3 of said ordinance to the following effect:—'This ordinance shall take effect from and after July 6, 1877.'"

The communication was referred to the Law Committee.

This same committee yesterday reported that no action was necessary to be taken, on the ground that the laws of the State and ordinances of the city now in existence are ample to protect the people and property of this city from injury or damage from the use of fireworks of any and every description. The report further sets forth that the enforcement of these laws and ordinances, in fact all laws and ordinances relating to our city government, has been intrusted by the Legislature to one or more of the executive departments of the city, and the Board of Aldermen is, therefore, relieved from all responsibility in the premises.

"THE FOUR GUN BATTERY."

JUDGE MOORE SILENCES ITS GUNS—A HARDENED YOUNG CRIMINAL.

There was a large attendance of hard-featured young men in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday forenoon, attracted there by the knowledge of the fact that sentence was to be passed upon the burglars known as the "Four Gun Battery gang," whose headquarters was in a shanty on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn. Stephen McCabe, the leader of the gang, though but nineteen years of age, came out of the Kings County Penitentiary, where he had served a term of imprisonment two years ago. Judge Moore, in passing sentence upon him, said:—"Whatever may be said against your accomplices, the others of the gang, the evidence in your case is overwhelming, and it leaves no doubt as to your guilt."

The prisoner, interrupting His Honor, said, pointing to Police Captain Riely, "Witnesses perjured themselves to testify against me, and that man is going to pay them all."

Judge Moore, continuing, said, "The testimony of your mother, your brother, and all the circumstances surrounding the case establish the justice of your conviction."

"Yes," sneeringly remarked the young criminal, "my mother and brother swear against me because I won't live with them."

The Judge then sentenced the prisoner to five years in the Penitentiary for breaking into Samaras' shop, and for breaking into Franklin's store three years and six months, a total sentence of eight years and six months.

McCabe received the sentence smilingly, and bowing to the Judge said, mockingly, "Thank you, sir."

William Morris, aged twenty years, with many aliases, and of whom the police give a bad character, being one of the "Four Gun Battery" boys, was then arraigned and pleaded guilty to attempted burglary in the third degree. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Patrick Tierney and James McGiveney, of the same fraternity, owing to extenuating circumstances in their offence, got off with a sentence of six months each in the Penitentiary.

UPROAR IN A DISTRICT COURT.

A LAWYER COMMITTED TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Seventh District Civil Court yesterday was the scene of a lively encounter between the presiding Civil Justice and a lawyer engaged in trying a case before the Court, resulting in the arrest of the member of the legal profession for contempt of court and creating considerable excitement among the lawyers in the neighborhood.

When Judge John A. Dinkel was running for the office of civil justice two brothers named Boody and by profession lawyers worked hard in his interest. After Dinkel's election they gave considerable annoyance by making free with the Judge during court hours, despite his protests. About a year ago one of the lawyers was fined for contempt by Justice Dinkel, but the fine was remitted. Last week the same gentleman was again judged to be in contempt and another fine was imposed. This time it was not remitted.

Frederick A. Boody, the other brother, was in the Seventh District Court yesterday, where Judge Dinkel has been sitting in the absence of Judge Pinckney, as counsel for the defendant in the case of McGrath and others against Hoffman. Judge Dinkel, after hearing the arguments, decided the case in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Boody then arose and said in a very loud voice:—

"I except to your decision."

"You cannot except," answered the Judge. "You, as a lawyer, know your remedy lies in an appeal."

Mr. Boody, raising his voice, replied, "I except to your decision."

There was an exchange of words between Dinkel and Boody, when the former exclaimed:—

"You're a little too smart, and I'll do the same to you as I did to your brother."

The lawyer was not silenced by this, so the Justice added:—

"I fine you $10 for contempt of court."

Mr. Boody then sat down, but was soon on his feet again and addressed the Justice:—

"I wish to have a hearing."

"You can have one; what have you to say?"

"Oh, no, the hearing will be elsewhere."

This was said defiantly. Dinkel turned to an officer and told him to arrest the lawyer. Mr. Boody was about to leave the court room when he was seized upon.

"What is your name, sir?" he asked of the court official.

"Do not answer him," was the Justice's instruction to the officer. "I now, in addition to the $10 fine, commit the counsel for ten days." Two marshals then took charge of Boody and escorted him to Ludlow Street Jail.

A DRUNKEN FATHER.

FOUR CHILDREN LOCKED UP AND LEFT TO STARVE.

On the third floor of No. 702 Ninth street, near avenue C, Patrick J. Fenety has lived with a family of young children around him for some time. He has been drinking very hard for the past two weeks, and the children have suffered in consequence. On Monday morning, at half-past eight, he locked the door of his apartments and went out. Inside he left four children—Mary Fenety, aged seven; Philip, aged six; Annie, aged three, and Vincent, only two years old. The children played around the rooms and amused themselves till nightfall, when they begged of the eldest to get them something to eat. Mary, however, could find nothing in the house, nor could she open the door. She quieted her little brothers and sister as best she could, waited till they fell asleep and then lay down to sleep herself. The next morning when the children awoke they again cried for food. The eldest girl tried the door, and endeavored to break it open, but, finding her feeble strength unavailing, she opened the window and cried for help. Her shrieks attracted the attention of several women who resided in the house, and they immediately opened the door and supplied the little ones with food. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified, and they caused the arrest of the drunken father. He was committed by Judge Kilbreth, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, in $500 bail.

A COOL ROBBERY.

With a freezing bow William Gould, driver of an ice cart, took the prisoners' stand at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer the charge of stealing two sixty-pound cakes of ice from the wagon of the complainant, H. C. Chapman. The witnesses grew warm in their testimony against him, and testified that he deliberately took the ice without the owner's knowledge. In his defence the prisoner admitted having taken the ice, but pleaded in extenuation that it was in accordance with an understanding with the driver, who, on a previous occasion, borrowed four cakes from him. The Justice, wishing to discourage such cool larceny, fined Gould $10.

A CITY CONSUMED.

Destruction of St. John, N. B., by Fire.

THE DEVOURING FLAMES.

All the Business Portion of the City Destroyed.

THE HOMES OF THOUSANDS OBLITERATED.

Wooden Buildings Contributing to the Spread of Devastation.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT PARALYZED

Terrible Loss of Life—Many Persons Missing.

SEEKING SAFETY ON THE WHARVES.

Estimated Loss Over Eight Millions of Dollars.

ABOUT SIXTY PER CENT INSURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 21, 1877.

The almost unparalleled calamity that has visited St. John, N. B., fills the mind of the country with horror and recalls the fearful disasters of a similar character which left large portions of the fair cities of Chicago and Boston blackened expanses of smouldering ruins. In a few hours the fruits of the active industry of generations have been destroyed, and scarcely anything remains of St. John but the crumbling débris of its buildings, to which the stateliest edifices and the humblest hovels contribute their share. Banks, churches, hotels, theatres, stores and residences are involved in one common destruction. Even some of the shipping at the wharves has shared the fate of the city, while many vessels only escaped by the activity of their crews in cutting loose from their moorings.

Many persons are reported to have lost their lives while fleeing from the flames or in the vain attempt to save part of their household goods. Many firemen were injured in their brave efforts to save life and property. The number of dead will probably much exceed the number whose names can now be ascertained. Many persons are reported missing. The following is a list of all those known to have been killed, as reported to the city authorities:—

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, on Germania street.

HAROLD GILBERT, near the Victoria Hall.

WILLIAM McNEILL, of J. Adams & Co.'s establishment.

GARRETT COTTER, of James N. May's establishment.

HUGH McGOVERN.

The mother of ex-Mayor Reed and his two aunts.

Two young men, names unknown, who were run over and killed.

An unknown man found dead on Prince William street at four o'clock this morning.

The terrible conflagration which visited this city yesterday has destroyed the entire portion of the city south of King street. The fire broke out about half-past two o'clock in McLaughlin's boiler works, York Point slip. Near this slip were a large number of one story frame buildings and sheds. They were very old and dry as tinder. This accounts for the sudden spread of the flames. A strong northwesterly breeze was blowing at the time, forcing the flames directly along Dock street and carrying the blazing embers far into the heart of the city. The fire ran along both sides of Dock street, destroying in its course a fine row of brick buildings, occupied principally as stores by wholesale grocers, liquor dealers, clothiers, &c. Hathaway's Theatre, on Dock street, was the first public building to fall.

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

The fire swept on with irresistible fury toward Market square. Here great hopes were entertained of arresting the flames. The distance across the square from the corner of Dock street is nearly two hundred feet, and it was thought impossible that the flames could leap this distance. All the engine houses in the city, eight in number, were collected here to fight the fire. The firemen worked like heroes, and their efforts were rewarded by the saving of the Bank of British North America, which lay a little out of the direct course of the wind. But the fire gained King street, and then dividing into two forked branches swept eastwardly along the south side of King street and southwardly along Prince William street, threatening to engulf all between. By this time Mill street, Smith street, Drury lane and Dock street were in ashes, and the firemen were almost despairing. People in the southeastern portion of the city began to fear that their homes would be reached, and began to remove some of their most valued household articles.

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

On the bluff at the northern extremity of the town thousands of people had gathered to witness the grand and awful scene. From the residence of the late Chief Justice Chipman, situated nearly at the centre of the bluff and overlooking the whole town, the sight was one never to be forgotten. The night was rendered as brilliant as the day. The red flames shot up high into the air, illuminating all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor. The V shaped line of light was gradually extending on both branches and narrowing at the apex as it passed over the doomed city.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The fine stores and warehouses on North and South Market wharves were quickly laid low by the devouring flames. The buildings on the North Market wharf were almost all substantial brick buildings. On the South Market wharf there were several wooden buildings. All the large dry goods houses, banks, commission houses and hotels on the south side of King street were soon destroyed.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

By midnight the entire business portion of the city was in flames and the fire had spread over a considerable quarter of the town occupied exclusively by dwelling houses. The wires of the Western Union Telegraph office had been destroyed and the office was consequently removed to the lower part of the city. Gillies' Imperial Building, a fine row of houses, used principally for stores and offices, were completely levelled. The Victoria Hotel, built about five years ago, the largest hotel in the Province, was consumed. Prince William street, which was entirely occupied by business firms and formed the business centre of the city, was burned from end to end.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Among the public buildings destroyed are the following:—

The New Post Office, situated on Princess street, a new stone building, valued at $200,000.

The Custom House, a large granite building, 300 feet long, situated on Prince William street and extending through to the line of Water street, two stories high on the former street and four on the latter. Here were situated the principal offices of the Dominion government.

The City Hall, a building on the corner of Princess and Prince William streets, formerly known as the Commercial Bank Building, owned by the city, and now used by the Mayor and other public officers.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH.

Great efforts were made, but without avail, to save the old Trinity Church, on Germain street, between Princess and King streets. It was a wooden structure, standing a little back from the street and surrounded by a pretty enclosure. It was built fifty-three years ago, but was remodelled in 1872, the steeple having been destroyed by sparks from a large conflagration on King street.

A USELESS PRECAUTION.

Between Prince William and Germain streets the blocks were intersected by many narrow lanes and courts. Several of these were opened for the express purpose of allowing fire engines an easy access to the centre of the blocks, so as to be more able to stay the progress of a fire. So many large conflagrations have visited St. John that the city authorities thought this precaution necessary, but in the present instance it proved utterly unavailing. There were many old wooden buildings on these streets, which materially contributed to the rapid spread of the flames. The eastern and southeastern parts of the city were the locations of the finer dwelling houses.

The following is a list, as complete as can be at present obtained, of the principal merchants and private persons who have lost their property in the conflagration, besides a list of the principal public buildings that were destroyed:—

THE BUSINESS HOUSES.

Thomas' hardware store.
W. H. Thorne & Co., hardware.
Lewin's hardware store.
Sears' drug store.
T. W. Daniell & Co., dry goods.
W. O. Smith, drug store.
Robert Marshall, insurance office.
Jourdaine's dry goods establishment.
John Armstrong & Co., dry goods.
Barnes & Co., book printing.
J. & A. McMillan, printers and booksellers.
Chubb & Co., booksellers.
M. Francis, boots and shoes.
Eastern Express Company's office.
Thomas Furlong, liquor dealer.
James Downville, merchant.
Stewart & White, auctioneers.
George S. De Forest, merchant.
George Stewart, drug store.
Logan & Lindsey, groceries.
Thomas H. Hall, shipping merchant.
William Thompson & Co., ship brokers.
Guy Stewart & Co., ship brokers.
Scammel Brothers, ship brokers.
E. D. Jewett & Co., ship owners.
Daniel & Boyd, wholesale dry goods.
Richard Thompson, jeweller.
James Adams & Co.
Moses C. Barbour.
Barbour Brothers.
Farrall & Smith.
McKenzie Brothers.
McGee Brothers, dry goods.
Balard & Benning, dry goods.
James A. Regan, dry goods.
Steeves Brothers, dry goods.
Everett's hat store.
Manchester, Robinson & Ellison, dry goods dealers.
Morris & Co., fancy goods.
Knodell's job printing office.

THE BANKS AND BANKING HOUSES.

Bank of New Brunswick.
Maritime Bank.
Phelps' Banking House.
Simeon Jones, banker.
McClellan & Co., bankers.
Offices of the Montreal and Nova Scotia banks, in the Maritime Building.

THE HOTELS.

Royal Hotel.
Bond's Hotel.
International Hotel.
American Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
St. John's Hotel.
Acadia Hotel.
Brunswick House.
Bay View House.

THE THEATRES.

The Opera House, on the west side of Germain street, near Princess.
Hathaway's Variety Theatre, on Dock street.
The Academy of Music, on Germain street.
Odd Fellows Hall.
Orange Hall.
King Street Temperance Hall.
East Dramatic Lyceum.
Temple of Honor.

THE CHURCHES.

Trinity Church
Old Methodist Meeting House and Grammar School.
Baptist Church, Queen and Germain streets.
Presbyterian Church, on Germain street.
St. Andrew's Church, Germain street.
Christian Church, Duke street.
St. James' Church, Lewister street.
Centenary Church.
St. Philippi's Church, Carmarthen street.
Mission Methodist, Pitt street.
St. David's Church.
Reformed Presbyterian Church.
Sheffield Street Mission House.

THE ASYLUMS.

Wiggins' Orphan Asylum.
Deaf and Dumb Institute.

THE PRIVATE ESTATES AND DWELLINGS.

On Dock street were Small's steamboat agency, Ferguson's estate, Hammond's estate, Park's estate and Robertson's, Stanton's and Johnson's estates.

Merritt's brick building, occupied as a clothing store.

Anning's and Vernon's brick buildings, occupied by stores.

Mr. Francis Ferguson's house.

Thomas McAvity, late Mayor, residence.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The offices of the *Freeman*, *Watchman* and *Daily News*, all on the east side of Prince William street, between King and Princess streets, were destroyed.

The *Evening Globe* office, near the Post Office, and the *Daily* and *Weekly Telegraph* offices were also consumed.

The office of the *Religious Intelligencer* shared a similar fate. Job offices were attached to all these papers, and the entire stock—type, rollers, presses—everything, in fact, was swept away.

THE DANGERS OF THE NIGHT.

An appalling scene was presented to the eyes of our citizens when the day broke. The suddenness of the catastrophe was enough to drive to despair the stoutest heart. Millions of property had been destroyed and all the industries of St. John were laid prostrate. The firemen of the town had done their best. They had been aided by firemen and engines from Portland and Carleton. They had worked hard all night without rest, experiencing hairbreadth escapes from death at every moment. Sometimes they were so closely hemmed in by the flames that their clothes were singed; at others they were obliged to run for their lives and drag after them the burning hose. The positions of the engines had to be changed many times, and much valuable time was lost. As soon as the engines could be moved to new positions the fire would catch up with them, and the terrific heat would again cause the firemen to retreat. These changes were very frequent in the beginning of the conflagration, as the fire broke through Dock street and poured into the heart of the city. Explosions were heard from some of the buildings, which created a considerable panic at the time.

EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

The fire from the head of Dock street had burned along King street as far as King's square. All on the south side of this square had been swept away. From the square the fire had run back along Sidney street, following the line of King street again until near Pitt street. All buildings south of this line were burned.

THE THIEVES.

Thieves were as thick as bees during all the time of the fire, and a great amount of property must have been stolen. The small police force availed nothing against them in such an emergency.

WHERE THE PEOPLE WENT.

The Ballast Wharf, a very large wharf in the southern part of the city, was crowded with homeless people all night long. Around the railway track, and between the bay and the wharf, in a large open space of ground, several thousand more were congregated. To-day there are fully eighteen thousand people without a home to go to, and with starvation staring them in the face. All the provision stores have been destroyed and danger of famine is imminent.

THE MAILS AND TELEGRAPH.

The Western Union Telegraph office is now located in the Intercolonial Railroad Depot. The other office was burned down, and not a thing was saved.

The mails are now sent through the Carleton Post Office. They are leaving regularly on time.

THE SHIPPING IN THE WHARVES.

The fire was not alone confined to the land, but a few of the schooners and smaller vessels at the Market street wharves were destroyed. As soon as the wharves began to burn the vessels that could be got away were hauled off to a place of safety in the harbor. The small number of engines rendered the firemen totally unable to cope with the fire after it had spread beyond Germain street.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

A very accurate estimate of the total loss and insurances puts the amount of property destroyed at between $7,500,000 and $8,000,000. The insurance will cover about fifty-five per cent of this amount, leaving a dead loss of little less than half the total value of the property. The insurances are for the most part placed in English companies. A few are said to be in the Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford, Conn. Very few if any are in New York companies.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The following despatch was yesterday received at the Mayor's Office:—

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 21, 1877.

TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK:—

St. John is almost totally destroyed. All public buildings burned. Few business houses left. Fully one-half of residences in ashes. Send all aid you can. Fifteen thousand people houseless.

D. B. WARNER, United States Consul.

Mayor Ely was not at the City Hall yesterday, so that no action was taken in the matter. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, called during the day to consult with the Mayor as to raising funds to aid the sufferers.

Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn, yesterday received a telegram from D. B. Warner, United States Consul at St. John, N. B., setting forth that the town is almost totally destroyed, and that 15,000 people are homeless. The Mayor will forward any subscriptions the public may intrust to him.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

RELIEF POURING IN FROM ALL SIDES—CAR LOADS OF PROVISIONS STARTED TOWARD THE BURNED CITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BANGOR, Me., June 21, 1877.

The citizens of Bangor are actively engaged in making preparations to relieve the sufferers in St. John. One ton of meat is now being cooked. The bakeshops, all the hotels and the saloons are furnishing large quantities of bread, and the stores are supplying cheese. A special train will leave here for St. John at half-past eight this evening with a load of provisions.

HALIFAX HELPING—MONEY, CLOTHING, PROVISIONS AND TROOPS CONTRIBUTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 21, 1877.

A public meeting was held this afternoon by a large number of leading citizens. Lieutenant Governor Archibald presided and spoke of the great calamity which had befallen their sister city. He called upon our people to do their utmost to relieve the St. John sufferers.

Mayor Ritchie also addressed the meeting and read a telegram from the Mayor of St. John stating that the wants of people were homeless and starving. Chief Justice Sir William Young, Revs. G. M. Grant, W. J. Starrs, Dr. Farrell, John Doull and others also spoke.

A large committee was appointed and a subscription list was opened. In less than half an hour upward of $10,000 were raised.

A committee, consisting of the Mayor and three others, was appointed to proceed to St. John and manage the distribution of the relief. Resolutions were passed recommending the City Council, if necessary, to grant $10,000, the city to be assessed for it next year. Further subscriptions will be taken.

The committee left by a special train for St. John this afternoon. Several car loads of provisions were forwarded to-day, the Intercolonial Railroad authorities doing everything possible to aid in the good work.

Yarmouth subscribed $1,500, and the steamer Dominion sailed from there for St. John with provisions.

It is probable troops will be sent from here, as they have been asked for from St. John.

MASS MEETING IN MONTREAL—FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE SUFFERERS.

MONTREAL, June 21, 1877.

A meeting of citizens, called by the Mayor, was held this afternoon, for the purpose of devising means to relieve sufferers by the St. John fire. Among those present were B. Devlin, C. J. Bridges, Hon. Peter Mitchel, Mr. Angus, of the Bank of Montreal; Thomas White, Jr., Mr. Grindley, of the Bank of British North America, and others.

PROVISIONS TO BE FORWARDED.

It was announced that the Grand Trunk line would forward goods and provisions for the sufferers free. Mr. Bridges said means of relief would be sent expeditiously over the Colonial road.

A committee was appointed to purchase enough provisions to fill the special train which will be despatched this evening and reach the sufferers to-morrow. It was also decided to open a room immediately for the reception of clothing and other articles for the sufferers. Leading gentlemen spoke in favor of energetic action in behalf of the citizens of St. John. Several said the fire was a warning to Montreal to look well to its means of fire protection and the efficiency of the fire brigade, as, if a fire were once started, they had evidence by late events that it would be hard to prevent it from sweeping the city.

The Mayor has issued a call for a public meeting on Saturday, at noon, to discuss the situation and devise further means to aid the distressed.

THE INSURANCES.

The following is the closest estimate that can be made with regard to the losses of insurance companies. The majority of the English companies have distinct agencies which include that district, as also have several of the Ontario companies—for instance, the Canada Fire and Marine. Consequently the losses will be reported at the head agency of the district in which St. John is included. The estimate is therefore imperfect:—

The National Company has about $140,000 in the burned district. The Citizens' loss is about $100,000 and the Stadacona's $150,000. The Royal Canadian Insurance Company's losses are $276,000. The Quebec Fire and Canada Agricultural will probably lose nothing. The North British and Mercantile has several heavy risks. The Canada Fire and Marine is supposed to be heavily interested. The only risk of the Royal, of England, taken through this agency was on the Bank of British North America, which was saved; but the risks taken at the New Brunswick agency are no doubt very extensive. The British American Assurance Company has risks aggregating $27,000 in the district. The Bank of British America and Bank of Montreal to-day each sent 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of pork to the sufferers.

LATER.

At seven o'clock 1,000 barrels flour, 100 barrels of beef, a car load of bread and a car load of biscuit were despatched to St. John.

THE FIRE DESOLATED CITY.

Map of St. John, N. B., Showing the Area of the Burned District After the Great Fire of June 20.



REFERENCES.

A—Hathaway's Theatre.
B—Police office.
C—Western Union Telegraph office.
D—Gillies' block.
E—Post Office.
F—Bank of New Brunswick.
G—Office of *Evening Globe*.
H—Paddock buildings.
I—Custom House.
K—Fish market.
L—Bond's Hotel.
M—International Hotel.
N—Royal Hotel.
O—Academy of Music.
P—Methodist Meeting house.
Q—Grammar school.
R—Presbyterian Church.
S—Victoria Hotel.
T—Trinity Church.
U—Sunday school.
V—City Hall.

RETRIBUTION,

End of Molly Maguirism in Pennsylvania.

ELEVEN MURDERERS HANGED

The Executions at Pottsville, Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre.

SOLEMN SCAFFOLD SCENES.

A Lawless People Awed Into Respect of Justice.

NO ATTEMPTS AT RELEASE.

The Conditions of Society which Incited the Murders.

ANTAGONISMS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 20, 1877.

The time is fast approaching when the "Molly Maguire" murderers in the jail at this place are to be led to execution, and as the hour draws near the shadow of the coming tragedy seems to grow deeper and darker. Anticipating no evil of any kind—no attempt at rescue, no disturbance of the peace, no outward demonstration of sympathy, even—I still look forward to the event with the kind of apprehension that comes with the knowledge that I must not only witness but assist in the death of six men by strangulation. Sheriff Werner has been overrun with applications for cards of admission into the jail to-morrow, and he is determined that whoever is admitted shall be his deputies not only in name but in fact.

MEASURING THE MEN FOR THEIR COFFINS.

It is no wonder, then, that the jail was besieged from early morning till late at night this last day of the condemned men on earth by heartbroken mothers, bending under their weight of woe even more than under the burden of years; by grief-stricken fathers, soon to follow to the grave their dishonored sons; by sorrowing wives, bearing in their hearts the curse of their husband's crimes, and by little children too young to feel the shame and sorrow and suffering of these sad partings, and joining their childish prattle with the sobbing farewells of the parents. But before these affecting scenes began the Pottsville jail saw another sight almost as sad but foreshadowing in a dreadfully realistic way the last sad scene of all. This was the act of measuring the men for their coffins. From cell to cell went Mr. Roland Kline, a Pottsville undertaker, measure and tape line in hand, taking the length and girth of each in turn.

THE VISITS TO THE JAIL.

With the early dawn, almost, began the visits to the jail. It was a mournful procession, and the bright sunshine and the green summits of the overlooking hills and the tuneful songs of the birds and loud drumming of the cicadæ only added to the melancholy aspects of the occasion. Mrs. Munley's little children went lightly and gayly up the street, looking with childish wonder into the shop windows, all unconscious of the sadness of the journey and the sorrow in their mother's heart. Sadly and alone went Mrs. McGeehan, and she spent the greater part of the day in her husband's cell. Married to Hugh McGeehan after his hands had been stained with the blood of Yost and while he was seeking to encompass the death of Jones, the honeymoon had scarcely fled until she tasted the gall of an existence she had dreamed would be a happy one—until she found that she was the wife of a felon and a murderer. Her devotion is more to her than if she had stood proudly by his side knowing him to be a prince in disguise. Mrs. Carroll and her children were at the cell of the husband and father for hours, and the scene was peculiarly heartrending and touching. The poor woman cannot look upon her husband's death as inevitable, and her cries and moans were appalling. Piteously she implored all who approached her to save her husband's life; he was all in all to her, and her importunities were only the measure of her woe. Boyle's wife and family were with him early in the day, and Mrs. Roarity and her children were in the bodymaster's cell, the condemned man rather trying to comfort the distressed woman than she bringing consolation to him. It would be all right, he told her; but in assurances such as this there could be no comfort when she knew that the morrow's sun would never rise for him. Sadly taking her children by the hand, she led them away from the jail to await the time when his dead body would be placed in her hands. Duffy's friends, too, were to see him for the last time—his aged father and mother, and Pat, his faithful brother. Other friends of the condemned came and went, and, mingled with the cries of the women and the sobs of the men, was the rap-tap-tap of the hammer in the hands of the carpenter who was putting the gallows together.

STREET SCENES IN POTTSVILLE.

The anticipated crowds which were to disturb Pottsville to-day failed to put in an appearance, and the streets were not only quiet, but empty. As the saloons and drinking places were all closed the incentive to riotous demonstrations were wanting, and it is not likely that disorder or disturbance of any kind was contemplated by anybody, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary. Up to eight o'clock there were very few persons abroad who seemed to intend giving the day to the discussion of the executions, and this small number was mostly gathered about the jail. Naturally enough morbid curiosity would take idle people to that locality, and during the day two or three hundred persons were standing in the streets or sitting on the fences outside the prison walls waiting for events which they could not witness. A strong force of police was outside, as well as within the prison, and, as is apt to be the case, made themselves unnecessarily arrogant and overbearing. Inoffensive people were driven off the sidewalks immediately in front of the prison gates for no good reason apparently, and even persons with cards of admission were kept waiting nearly an hour before they could gain entrance to the jail.

RELIGIOUS CONSOLATION.

The prisoners spent an easy and quiet night. With the exception of McGeehan and Munley they awoke in excellent spirits, and were cool and calm when the dawn ushered in the fatal morning of their last day upon earth. An altar had been erected in one of the apartments of the jail, and here masses were celebrated for the benefit of the condemned. All of the prisoners took part in the solemn services and seemed fully impressed with the importance of preparing to meet their God. The first mass was celebrated at seven o'clock, and, besides the condemned men, it was participated in by Katy Boyle, who is undergoing imprisonment for perjury in regard to the Boyle alibi. At half-past seven another mass was celebrated. These services were conducted by Fathers McDermott and Gately, of St. Patrick's Church. When their religious duties had been performed a short season was given to the prisoners for parting with those of their friends who, notwithstanding the farewells of yesterday, had come again to say a last farewell.

THE HOUR APPROACHES.

Within the jail, in spite of the terrible nature of the work which was to be done, the scene was an animated one. The prison yard is large, and almost every part of it commanded a good view of the scaffold. Here and there were gathered little groups of men, all of them conversing as a matter of course about the events which were so soon to take place in their sight. Everything was in readiness. From the scaffold two cords were suspended, the remaining nooses being tied to the beam and covered with oilcloth. This indicated that the work of the day was to begin with the execution of two of the doomed men. A rope stretched across the jail yard in front of the scaffold afforded space for the Sheriff, his jury and deputies. It was outside of this that the spectators were to stand, and there close to the rope they gathered when the fatal hour had come.

RUMORS OF A REPRIEVE.

But there was one visitor to the jail whose presence provoked much comment and many surmises. This was Colonel Farr, Governor Hartranft's private secretary. Mere curiosity, it was argued, would not bring him here, and it was not long until there was a rumor afloat that he had come with a reprieve for Duffy. Indeed a story of the kind was in circulation yesterday, but it could be traced to no trustworthy source. Seemingly, it was without foundation. Yet I am assured that Colonel Farr actually brought with him a reprieve which was to be used only upon conditions, the conditions being that all the condemned men should unite in exculpating Duffy.

THE FIRST TO DIE.

The procession which was bringing the first two, McGeehan and Boyle, to their doom was now wending its way through the long corridors of the prison. Behind the rope stood a crowd of men, with distended eyes, gazing toward the scaffold or looking furtively toward the prison door for the approach of the doomed men. At the windows of the new wing of the jail and of the hospital in the jail yard were eager faces, trying to catch a glimpse of the tragedy, even before it began. At this moment the first of the Sheriff's juries filed into the open space between the rope and the scaffold, ready to take official cognizance of the execution, and then the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of the procession was heard coming down the walk along the wall of the north wing. First came Sheriff Werner and following him were the warden and the priests, leading the doomed men to execution. The men who were doomed to die first were McGeehan and Boyle, the actual murderers of Yost.

MOUNTING THE SCAFFOLD.

They walked with firm and steady step and boldly mounted the scaffold. The ropes by which they were to be suspended were at the extreme end of the scaffold from the stairway by which they ascended, and they were compelled to walk clear across the dread vehicle of death. Boldly they went forward, however, and each took his place by the side of the noose, which in a little while would strangle him before the multitude which waited to witness the final struggle. McGeehan was very neatly dressed in a blue suit, which fitted in a way to exhibit the symmetry of his muscular frame, and Boyle also wore his Sunday suit, but failed to look so well in it. The latter wore no collar, while McGeehan was particularly careful of his neck gear, wearing a Byron collar, with a rather flashy tie under it. Each had his hair as carefully dressed as if he was going to a ball, and some country shoemaker had fitted them with boots that would do credit to a fashionable city shop. These things may be trivial in themselves, but they excite a great deal of attention when two men stand side by side on the gallows, ready to leap into eternity.

BLOOD RED ROSES.

McGeehan and Boyle had got themselves up for the occasion and each of them carried a rose in his hand, while the former also wore two roses in the buttonhole of his vest, one of them deep red, expressive in its too poetical way of his own evil deeds, and the other a light pink, as if for the poor girl he had made his wife while his hands were still red with murder. They stood there holding these emblems of life and freshness and beauty in their hands with the emblems of their faith, while the priests recited the ritual of the Church and encouraged them to hope for pardon beyond the grave. When the service was finished, and the priests, the Sheriff and the keepers were bidding the unfortunate men goodby, McGeehan toyed with the noose which was soon to strangle him, and Boyle, who had carried his last quid of tobacco to the very gates of the other world, deliberately ejected it from his mouth. The act was performed as coolly as if he was only standing on the hustings at a political meeting. McGeehan was the first to speak, and he only said that he had nothing to say, but asked forgiveness of all the world for any evil he might have done. Boyle, taking up the strain, was more explicit. "We have nothing to say, gentlemen," he said, in a tone entirely free from emotion, "whether we are guilty or not guilty. I have done everything I could to save my soul," and then, somewhat out of harmony with the subject of which he was speaking and his own extremity, he blew his nose violently.

INTO ETERNITY.

Their hands were then pinioned and their legs and arms strapped. McGeehan stood like a statue for this operation, but Boyle was in a careless attitude, with his legs apart, and had to be asked to put them together before he realized that thereby he would be conferring a favor. When the noose was to be adjusted McGeehan inclined his head toward it, and slipped into it without a quiver. Boyle was very nervous, and his throat twitched convulsively, as if he was trying to swallow something; but, turning to McGeehan, he made a remark which was almost inaudible. "Let us die like men, Hugh," was what he said, and the words were scarcely uttered until the trap fell and both men were launched into eternity.

THE DEATH STRUGGLES.

Boyle died easily, his death being as nearly instantaneous as death on the gallows can be instantaneous. McGeehan was not so fortunate. His sufferings were intense and long continued. His strong frame quivered with the death struggle long after Boyle's spirit had passed away, and as he swung there suspended from the beam above he showed the tenacity with which he held to life. Men who have never seen an execution picture to the imagination the terrible contortions and writhings of the victim of a rope; but gallant as was Hugh McGeehan's contest with death, there was in it nothing of this. As his body swayed and turned in graceful curves the symmetry of his frame was shown in statuesque attitudes and Doré could not find a fresher picture for his pencil than this interview of Hugh McGeehan with the angel of death. In five minutes from the time the drop fell the physicians began to feel the pulses of the men. At the end of twelve minutes the priest left the platform where their prayers had been uttered, and after twenty minutes the bodies were cut down and borne way. It was ten minutes before eleven when the Sheriff's jury took their places before the scaffold; it was fifteen minutes past when the drop fell. At twenty-five minutes before twelve the first act in this terrible drama was finished.

ROARITY AND CARROLL.

When the doors of the prison opened again and the procession appeared it turned out that the second choice had fallen to the lot of Roarity and Carroll. Carroll came first, and Roarity followed him up the stairway to the platform. Carroll stood facing the rope with his back to the beam, and during the service the priest stood before him obstructing the view. He was apparently calm and unmoved, however, and this apparent calmness made the spectators anxious to see how this man of iron nerve, as he has been called, was undergoing the agony of his last moment. Roarity stood between the ropes. Carroll was plainly but neatly dressed, but the loose alpaca coat worn by Roarity made him look awkward in his attire. From the beginning Carroll was unmoved, but Roarity was excessively nervous. He put his hand to his head as if to scratch it, and then, as if forgetting the solemnity of the service, he put his right hand into the left side pocket of his coat. Throughout the service he was much moved and finally he took out his handkerchief and wiped his brow and face. Carroll still stood unmoved and listened to the service as if he was learning an important lesson that would be useful to him in after life. But example is contagious, and when Roarity put his handkerchief to his brow Carroll did the same.

ROARITY SPEAKS.

At last the service was over and Roarity began to speak, Carroll listening with apparent indifference. It was an awkward, shuffling speech which fell from the lips of the bodymaster of Coaldale, but it was the important speech. This is it, word for word:—"Well, gentlemen, I want to talk a few words, and only a few words. I stand here to-day before the public, and I must say the truth for them. Thomas Duffy is blamed for giving me $10 for the shooting of a man I never saw, Benjamin F. Yost, of Tamaqua. Thomas Duffy, I am going to meet, and my Lord. I never saw Duffy but three times before I saw him in Pottsville jail. What I can say for him is this that I never agreed in Tamaqua about Yost or about $10, or anything concerning the thing at all. And another thing I must say for Hugh McGehan and James Boyle, that I never asked them to go over and shoot Benjamin Yost or any other man, and, if they come after me, let them say so. I ask forgiveness of the world and everybody, and I hope they will forgive me. I hope the Lord will forgive me. That's all I have to say."

CARROLL'S LAST WORDS.

Carroll then stepped to the front of the platform and said:—"I have not much to say, except that I die innocent here." Roarity said:—"Excuse me, gentlemen, I forgot to say that I die innocent." As Carroll spoke he looked around as if he had no real concern in it all.

Sheriff Warner then shook hands with him and spoke a word to him. He answered calmly, and nothing in his face showed that he felt how near he was to his end. His demeanor was manly in all respects. In manner he was not arrogant, but dignified, and I could not fail to remember Hugh McGehan's compliment to him yesterday:—"Not big in inches, but big in learning in the old days." He at least was meeting death like a man, and the manliness and courage of his bearing were erasing at least a part of the shame of his death. With opportunity such a man might have accomplished much good in the world, and as I sat looking at him as he faced death unmoved I could not repress either my sympathy or my admiration. As Carroll stood thus looking sternly before him, Roarity turned to Mr. Loelie, of his counsel, and said, "I leave you my blessing, Mr. Loelie, and all my lawyers." "God bless you, Jemmy," Loelie responded, tremulously, and then their arms were pinioned, their legs strapped, the noose adjusted and the white cap placed over their heads.

THE DROP FALLS.

The trap fell with a loud noise, and the two men twitched as their bodies turned and swung in the fatal noose. Carroll maintained his composure to the last, but the tears came into Roarity's eyes as the cap concealed his features. Both died easily, apparently, and at the end of twenty minutes their bodies were removed to make way for the remaining victims. It was twenty-eight minutes past twelve when the drop fell and thirteen minutes before one o'clock when the act was complete.

THE FINAL ACT.

Again the sun came out for a while and shone brilliantly while the gallows were being prepared for the final act in the drama, but as before the clouds again overcast the sky before the doomed men appeared. This time the delay was not so long, and even the service seemed shorter. Munley came first, Duffy following close after him, and both took their places on the middle trap of the scaffold. Both mounted the stairway with a firm step, and holding the crucifix reverently performed their part in the service. Of the two Duffy was apparently the least moved, and he looked over the prison yard as calmly as if the occasion was an ordinary one. The whole thing seemed unreal to him; but while it was equally unreal to Munley he contemplated his fate with a smile of disdain.

A SULLEN DEATH.

Neither opened his lips either to confess or deny the crime for which he was to suffer, but without a word submitted to the inevitable. It was a sullen death scene, and in such marked contrast to those which had preceded it that it seemed the most terrible of all. As they stood thus mute on the scaffold the Sheriff asked if they had anything to say. Munley nodded his head and said, "It's too late." Duffy looked up and smiled, saying, "It is no use saying anything." But unmovable as both were it was plain to see that they suffered. Munley betrayed this in his awkwardness while he was being pinioned, and Duffy for an instant when the strap was being placed round his limbs. The trap fell at twenty-four minutes past one o'clock, and like the others they hung twenty minutes.

A TRAGIC DAY ENDED.

This ended the cruel work of a cruel day, and justice was avenged. The executions were completed without accident of any kind, all the victims except one, Thomas Munley—whose neck was broken—dying of strangulation. In the morning Munley expressed a desire not to be taken to Gilberton, where he resided, for interment, and his remains will be buried in the Catholic Cemetery at this place. The bodies of the others were placed in their boxes and sent in a special car by the five o'clock train to Tamaqua, Coaldale and Summit Hill. No disturbance of the peace of any kind occurred and none is to be anticipated. Even the talk about the projected wake was mere idle chatter, and it is likely that nothing in the way of a public demonstration will occur anywhere. The bodies of Kelly and Doyle reached this place from Mauch Chunk early in the evening, and were at once removed to Mount Laffee, where they lived. Kelly will be buried at six o'clock in the morning and Doyle on Sunday. The only funeral that will take place in Pottsville will be Munley's.

At Tamaqua a great crowd gathered, but there was no demonstration, except on the parts of the widows and children of the men who to-day forfeited their lives to the law as the penalty of their crimes.

FIVE MOLLY MAGUIRES SUFFER THE EXTREME PENALTY AT MAUCH CHUNK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MAUCH CHUNK, June 21, 1877.

The execution of the five convicted Molly Maguires, who have been awaiting death in Mauch Chunk Jail, took place this morning, fortunately without the attempted interruption by a violent and lawless mob, which it was feared might happen. The awful event of to-day has been dreaded and yet wished for by the law abiding citizens of the region, who have had good reason to feel that a terrible warning was necessary to prevent the continuance of like outrages to that for which John Donahue, Alexander Campbell, Edward Kelly and Michael J. Doyle this morning suffered death upon the scaffold. Now that it is over there is a feeling of relief upon all sides. For the first time in many days Mauch Chunk breathes freely, for while these leaders and recognized instruments of the Thugs of the coal region were alive every man felt that an attack by a mob might be made upon the jail containing the notorious Mollies, the men rescued and a bloody scene of riot and violence be enacted at their very doors.

THE PREPARATIONS.

The town was early astir this morning and the streets were soon filled with groups of men discussing the coming execution. But there were not many strangers in town, probably owing to the fact that it had been published far and wide that the hanging would take place in the privacy of the jail corridor. The streets were quiet and remained so, every place where liquor is sold being closed since last evening.

LAST PRAYERS.

The doors of the jail were still strongly guarded and no one was permitted to approach save at a signal from within. The first to enter after this time were the priests, who were to pay their last visit to the condemned and remain with them until all was over. They did not come until a quarter past nine. Father Bunce went to Doyle's cell, Father Heinan ministered to Donohue, Father McElhine to Kelly, and Father Wynne to Campbell.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock the Sheriff placed a white cap at each of the four corners of the platform, while four deputies in the gallery each lifted the suspended ropes, so that they would not dangle in the faces of the condemned when they took their places under the beam.

At twenty-six minutes past ten the doors of Campbell's cell were opened, and he came out immediately, preceded by his spiritual guide and confessor, Father Wynne, one of whose parishioners at Summit Hill he had been before he fell into evil ways. Campbell mounted the steps quickly, with his hands clasped before his breast and his eyes raised heavenward. He had had his mustache shaved off last evening and his face had lost all of its fierce character. He stepped firmly to his place at the left hand back corner of the platform, his lips moving in prayer, in unison with the priest who stood at his side.

The door of Doyle's cell was then opened, and he came slowly forth, the holy father by his side. He went up the ladder falteringly, tottering upon the last step, so that a policeman quickly placed his strong hand upon his shoulders to steady him. He took his station at the back of the scaffold to the right, facing Campbell.

Kelly and Donohue were then led out, the former with eyes and head bent downward as though dreading the sight of the awful instrument of death. Donohue seemed firm. He was directed by the Sheriff to stand at the front portion of the platform, to the left, and Kelly to the right, these two facing each other, Donohue standing beside Campbell and Kelly beside Doyle. All held crucifixes in their clasped hands. The Sheriff then, addressing Campbell, asked him if he had anything to say. "No," he replied, in a firm voice. "I have not an enemy in this world. I forgive them all, as I hope God will forgive me, and I have nothing more to say."

Kelly, who seemed to dwell upon the words of the priest who attended him, and who fervently clasped the crucifix to his breast, presented a strong contrast to Donohue, his extreme youth and rather pleasing face, his apparent readiness for death and consolation in religion—all being in marked relief to the hard, stern countenance of his older companion, as the two men stood face to face for the last time on earth. When Kelly was asked by the Sheriff what he had to say there was a little more gentleness in the voice of the official, with whom Kelly has always been a favorite prisoner. The young man replied in a strong, clear, firm voice:—"If I had taken the advice of my bishops and priests I would not be here. I ask pardon of Almighty God for all my sins; I ask pardon of all whom I have sinned against; and as we all must ask and receive the forgiveness of our Almighty God, I hope they will forgive me my transgressions, as they hope to be forgiven." The last words were spoken after the priest, to whom he had looked to prompt him.

SERVICE FOR THE DYING.

The reverend fathers then began the service for the dying, all kneeling with the prisoners on the scaffold and reciting the prayers and responses in this beautiful and impressive service, the prisoners beating their breasts with closed fist, and Donohue occasionally wiping a cold sweat from his face with his handkerchief.

At sixteen minutes to eleven Father Bunce pronounced the benediction, commending the souls of the condemned to Divine mercy, and the priests left the platform. The shackles were then replaced upon the ankles of the men, from which they had been removed just before they left their cells; their hands were manacled behind them and the nooses were adjusted under their left ear, Campbell continuing to look upward as though commending himself to God, and all the men seeming to assist by the movements of their heads in the adjustment of the knots properly.

At a quarter to eleven, the white caps were put on the heads of the condemned and pulled down over their faces.

HANGING IN CHAINS.

The sheriff and his assistants then left the platform, and there was an awful interval of deathlike silence. Suddenly, at fourteen minutes to eleven, the trap sprang, the four bodies dropped heavily with that sickening sound that is never forgotten when once heard, and four human beings hang twirling and writhing, clanking their chains in convulsive dying struggles. Campbell's lower limbs twitched for a few moments; Doyle's legs were raised and lowered slightly, and Kelley's arms trembled. Donohue struggled terribly, swinging and kicking, and his hands twisting and turning until he managed to almost reach his neck. He died very hard and his convulsions were sickening to look upon. None of the men had the vertebræ dislocated, but died a lingering death by strangulation, an invariable consequence of using the drop gallows, always resorted to in this State. No blame can possibly be attached to the Sheriff, however. He did his work well and faithfully.

After the fall Drs. Horace De Young, Bertan S. Irwin, J. W. Schreimer and S. D. Addis, who had been officially appointed, stepped forward to notice the pulsations of the dying men.

After hanging about fifty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in the coffins prepared for them. When the faces were exposed Kelley's eyes and mouth were open and his tongue protruded, his flesh bloodless and the features horribly distorted. The other men's faces were calm and composed. There was a small spot of blood on the shirt front of Donohue.

REMOVING THE BODIES.

The bodies of Doyle and Donohue were sent away on the 2:10 train, the former going to Mount Laffee, where it will be waked until Sunday, when it will be buried at Minersville. Kelly will also be waked at Mount Laffee and buried at Pottsville. Donohue's remains were conveyed to Tuscarora, to be buried on Sunday.

It has just been ascertained that when the Sheriff visited the condemned men last evening to ascertain if they had any last requests to make, Campbell asked earnestly that two of his friends be permitted to see him this morning. This was against the rule which had been adopted requiring that final farewells should be said yesterday. But he granted the favor. The two men with him this morning early were James Sweeny, of Summit Hill (Campbell's home), and Bernard Gallagher, of Coal Dale. While they were in the prisoner's cell it is known that Campbell intrusted to them a written paper. It is probably a confession. But Sweeny when approached refused to give it for publication. Sooner or later it will see the light, however. It has been understood for some time that Campbell would not die with sealed lips concerning his connection with the Molly Maguires, and this statement is undoubtedly what he has referred to. It will probably be held back for some time by his friends.

THE BODIES WAKED.

The bodies of several of the Mollies who were hanged to-day are being waked in this county to-night. The remains of Campbell, McGehan and Boyle are at Summit Hill, where there is a very large crowd and much drinking and excitement. There are fears of a riot, but nothing of the kind has occurred up to eleven o'clock. The bodies are exposed to public view and hundreds are coming and going. Carroll's body is at Packerton, where about two thousand people are assembled. A body of the Coal and Iron police were this afternoon sent to Summit Hill, Tuscarora, Coal Dale and Lansford, where other wakes are in progress. There are grave fears of trouble.

ANDREW LENAHAN EXECUTED AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 21, 1877.

The execution of Andrew Lenahan, for the murder of Captain John Reilly, took place within the precincts of the Wilkesbarre prison, on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna, this morning, and was witnessed by about fifty persons, including representatives of the press, physicians, jurors and prison officials. There was a great rush for admittance within the gates to witness the grim tragedy, but all applicants, excepting those already mentioned, were rigidly excluded by the Sheriff. The jail was surrounded by a strong cordon of police, and so the clamoring crowd was held back during the early hours of morning, which were whiled away in speculations as to the condition of the doomed man, and recalling the circumstances of the crime that brought him to the gallows. The picture recalled the scenes witnessed among the crowds at Newgate when Calcraft was at the zenith of his fame as the national hangman of England; but the surrounding scene of pastoral beauty was calculated to inspire different emotions than those which arise at the thought of a fellow being about to be launched into eternity. Here on this very spot was enacted the massacre of Wyoming a hundred years ago, and to-day a single life must be given to the gibbet that the law may be vindicated.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

At nine o'clock Lenahan's spiritual advisers, Fathers O'Harran, Donohue and Nagle, arrived and proceeded to his cell, where they consoled and strengthened him for the terrible ordeal. Shortly after ten o'clock the prisoner received the viaticum at the hands of his confessor, and the Sheriff was informed that he was ready for his last long journey. A little later and Lenahan emerged into the prison yard, carrying a large crucifix, on which his eyes were steadily fixed. He was supported on either side by the priests, and the appearance of the solemn group cast a stillness as dumb as death over the spectacle.

WORDS FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

Lenahan was dressed in black and walked steadily to the scaffold, accompanied by the priest. The litany for a soul departing was then recited, Lenahan responding audibly and earnestly. At its close the priest shook hands with him and went down from the scaffold.

The painful stillness was broken by the last words of the miserable man. He thanked the priests, the Sisters of Mercy, the prison officials, and concluded by saying:—"I forgive all who have wronged me and ask the forgiveness of those I have ever wronged." His arms and legs were then pinioned, the black cap drawn over his eyes and the noose adjusted.

THE DROP FALLS.

At thirty-five minutes past ten the Sheriff pulled the support from beneath the scaffold. Lenahan fell with a thud. His neck was broken. A thrill of horror passed through the crowd. The dying man clasped his fingers on a handkerchief and writhed about for several minutes; that perceptible quiver, the poetry of death, shook his frame; he drew up his legs a little, and never stirred again. In eight minutes after the fatal drop the physician noticed a perceptible pulsation, and in seventeen minutes Andrew Lenahan was declared dead. The body was cut down and removed to the prison. The murder of Captain Reilly, for which Lenahan was executed, was committed in a buggy on the main road a short way from Wilkesbarre, on the 15th September, 1874, when it is alleged that Lenahan shot his victim through the heart.

THE CONDITION OF SOCIETY IN THE COAL REGIONS—WHERE A MOTIVE FOR THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDERS CAN BE FOUND—ANTAGONISMS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR—OSTRACISM OF THE IRISH MINER.

POTTSVILLE, June 20, 1877.

Where murder is shown to have been deliberate, where the murderer has had time to calmly consider, no attempt, even in courts of law, has ever been made to justify the crime or excuse on any plea the criminal. No matter what the provocation, no matter how great the injury, all men have rightly agreed that death and its consequences are penalties too great for the individual to inflict; for such punishment must ever exceed the offence, and murder, of its nature, is an irreparable injury. To inflict such a punishment is a prerogative which God has reserved to Himself. He alone can determine in mercy and justice when the measure of iniquity which calls for such condign punishment has been filled up. The reason God has reserved this right to Himself and to those legally delegated to bear the sword of justice is seen from the lamentable consequences which would naturally flow from the usurpation of this prerogative by individuals. Apart from the hatreds, desires of revenge, retaliations and anarchy that would prevail in society, daily would be seen the heartrending sorrows and miseries far reaching in their consequences, which are by murder inflicted upon the friends and families of its victims—fathers and mothers, wives and children cruelly deprived of those whose duty and privilege it was to love and support them. If this crime is viewed from a Christian standpoint a calamity may appear the possibility of which makes men shudder. Generally the murderer hurries his victim out of this world without warning, without time to beg for mercy or pardon. If so many devoutly wish that time be given to prepare for death, if so few are prepared to be ushered instantly into the presence of the living God, what a fearful crime may the murderer commit against the soul of his victim! If a man thus unexpectedly deprived of life be in sin an immortal soul is lost forever; one that had it been permitted to live might have repented and died an heir to heaven. Thus are revealed the consequences here and hereafter of the awful crime of murder.

THE MURDERS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

The murders committed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the coal region have been well planned assassinations; the perpetrators of these crimes were not blindly hurried on by their personal grievances; time sufficient elapsed between their selection and their perpetration of the hellish deeds to enable them to realize the enormity of the crimes they had been appointed to commit. If for ordinary murder there may not be the color of excuse for these there can be nothing but denunciation. The conviction of every Ancient Order of Hibernian murderer was an end to be wished and prayed for. Any sympathy that would set free any one whose moral guilt had been legally established would be cruelty to the community. Since these murders were systematically compassed by an organized band an acquittal of the guilty would have emboldened the assassins: hence their acquittal could only be regarded in the light of a public calamity. Their conviction was an end that all must confess was necessary by lawful means to secure, though many may think some of the means made use of to attain that end were unfair. The Ancient Order of Hibernian murders bear evidence of an atrocity which leads men to regard them as the effects of wantonness, of total disregard of human life, of pure devilishness. "To murder men they had never seen"—the murderers and their victims being in most cases unknown to one another—there could be no personal motive impelling them to redress in a barbarous manner real or fancied wrongs. The apparently total absence of motive is the severest condemnation of the criminals, for, say the people, they had no motive. If they had suffered injury at the hands of their victims there might be some explanation of their crimes; their crimes might at least be understood and, however wicked, might be accounted human, whereas they are diabolical.

MOTIVES FOR THE MURDERS.

"There was no motive." This, however illogical, is the conclusion which most men reach after reading the "Molly trials." There is no effect without a cause, however difficult it may be to trace it to its cause, however difficult it may be to make it clear that such a cause has produced such an effect. If, for example, there be a miasma in the air, whose existence is made known only by its noxious effects, its source must be looked for in the surrounding soil, however innocent the earth may appear in that vicinity. A great conflagration cannot be ascribed to a match; combustible material also must have been there. No matter how wicked men may become, how short sighted their vision or perverted their intelligence, from their point of view at least there is method in their madness. The murders in the coal region are not effects without causes, nor have they been perpetrated without some motive, however reprehensible it may be.

What rendered possible crimes which have shocked humanity? This is an important question and may well claim the attention of the people of the coal region. The object of this inquiry is to discover the circumstances and conditions of society which made these crimes possible. It may be well just here to warn the reader against a mistake he is likely to fall into—viz., to consider this investigation a justification. To explain is not to excuse, much less to justify. The historian may patiently investigate events, trace them to their causes and foretell their consequences, while with those events he may have no sympathy, nay, his heart may recoil from their horrors. The doctor who has persistently and intelligently wrestled with a fatal disease may make an autopsy, in order to discover the ravages of the disease and to see in how far the constitution and habits of the deceased may have aggravated, indeed if they did not superinduce, the disease. This he may do without being accused of sympathy with a fell malady. His discoveries, even though they prove to be withering exposures of certain modes of life, cannot fail to be a boon to the community.

"If there is any truth," says a *Public Ledger* editorial, "which claims our loyal adherence, it is that all selfishness and injustice react upon the aggressor. We all admit this to a certain point. We willingly remember that tyrants seldom die a natural death; that tyrants inflict untold pains on multitudes only to live in terror of rebellion or assassination, and often they are the victims of one or the other. It is said the West India planters who had to value the slaves who wished to buy themselves off frequently made oath to a higher sum per day than their just worth. When, subsequently, they had to hire, their own estimates were quoted and enforced against them; thus their greed of gain gave its own penalty. Sensual indulgence of the body brings a train of woes before which its momentary gratification sinks into insignificance."

As the body is punished for the transgression or neglect of nature's laws, so, too, is the body politic punished for every transgression or neglect of the moral law or rights of others. This punishment is often brought about in a way which men cannot approve of, but in which, nevertheless, they cannot fail to recognize the providence of God, which makes one bad man the scourge of another or of a community—a community may sin as well as an individual.

In the history of the world there have been times and places in which the tyranny of the strong and the vengeance of the oppressed have held alternate sway; when retribution to the rich was written by the poor in blood. This has been and ever will be until all men learn to believe in the fullness of their hearts, "Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake." What forcibly strikes the student of history is this:—While the horrors and barbarities of, for example, the French revolutionists and communists are laid bare to the eyes of the world, the systematic, legalized injustice that, unobserved, gradually deprived them of peace here, made them despair, maddened them, until in desperation they sprang to vengeance, is rarely noticed or condemned.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Nowhere in this country have capital and labor at so early a date been arrayed against each other as in the coal region. There were the two classes, the operator and miner. They regarded each other as enemies, and acted as if their interests were conflicting. The operator came to the coal fields as men go to the Black Hills—not to make it his home, but to make his fortune. A fortune was either rapidly made or often more rapidly lost; especially the loss the miner did not consider in counting his wrongs.

The losses of operators made them desperate. Their failure to pay was regarded as defrauding the laborer of his wages. Their avarice made them hard taskmasters. No part of the world ever presented so favorable an opportunity as the coal regions for the rich to oppress the poor workingman. In many instances the opportunity was not neglected. The rapacity, extortion and refusal to pay the laborer his just wages are still remembered in the company store, and in the order. (They still exist. The iniquity of this system may be known from one fact; the operator received, when the store was not his own, ten per cent for collecting the storekeepers' bills. The prices were exorbitant. Even though the provident miner had money to enable him to go elsewhere he was not permitted, even after laws had been enacted against these stores. A miner was several times passed over in the regular order of promotion. He asked the boss "Why it was—did he not give satisfaction, &c.?" The boss said "He didn't know. But it is none of my business. Where do you deal? * * * If you dealt more in the company stores you would not be passed over.") At one time the postage stamp and the coffin could only be procured at the store or by an order. This may, to a certain extent, have been the result of the way business was conducted in those days, being carried on mostly by exchange or barter. Nevertheless, the remembrance of it is an arrow that still rankles in the flesh of those who were compelled to submit to it.

Any attempt on the part of the men to ameliorate their condition was at all hazards immediately crushed. Those who took prominent part in such movements among the men fell under the operators' displeasure, were "marked," "black listed." It is well known that, while other nationalities were more skilled in working up such movements—to use the phraseology of the coal region, "in making the balls"—the Irish, in their hatred of oppression, were, by their impetuous natures, led to take the risk "of firing them," a fact which will explain why so many of the Irish became obnoxious to the operators and why the operators became so hostile to them.

AN INCIDENT IN ILLUSTRATION.

The war came and with it the drafts. Here was an opportunity to be revenged on truculent spirits. The land agents, operators being of "the better class," obtained the ear of those having the drafts in charge. Poor men were by the military torn from their homes, their wives and children left without support. This was done in a most cruel manner. They were in numbers chained to ropes, which were tied to the saddles of dragoons, and thus from distant points marched into Pottsville, sent to Fort Delaware and Fortress Monroe and left to languish in prison. This was done in violation of law and without the form of a trial, and was done, as was supposed, at the dictation of prominent land agents or operators. A spectator, as he described this scene, filled up even at this distant day with indignation and said if such had been done to him he would have ———. A very little knowledge of human nature will enable the reader to see that such highhanded measures were calculated to stir up the worst passions, to enkindle a spirit of revenge that could be extinguished only in blood. Assassinations, having their origin in the conditions of society here described, followed; they were but injustice reacting upon the aggressor.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKINGMEN.

The existence of the Coal Exchange, which enabled the operators to systematically govern and oppress the men, at this time caused the formation of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. The men organized in the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were a power formidable to the injustice of operators. Through the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the employers were forced not only to respect the rights, but also to consult the wishes of the employés. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association became supreme and at times arbitrary, perhaps tyrannical. Its influence even, if now and again misdirected (often by the operators to make it odious), was on the whole good. It, by committees, adjusted all differences between the men and bosses, thus making impossible personal collisions between the men and operators, and thus removing all desire for vengeance. During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association there were no murders on the part of the men of operators or bosses. During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the men were a unit against the encroachments of capital. The disruption of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association not only left them at the mercy of their former enemies, but also caused an odious division among the men themselves, founded on nationality and religion. The operators and the bosses were for the most part not only anti-Irish and anti-Catholic, but were, moreover, members of secret societies which, if not professedly, at least practically, were opposed to giving the Irish Catholic any alternative except to leave the region or become a hewer of wood and drawer of water for others.

Here the *summum jus* became the *summa injuria*. A proscription was carried on under the cover of law which stifled the spirit of law without violating its letter. Everything against this class was done under legal form, and, though legal, was not lawful. The oppression in many places was secret, systematic, but effective; in other places there was no secret made of it. From this proscription there was no appeal; prejudice, wealth and law were against its victims. If passed over in order of promotion or discharged at one place "the black list" was sent to the place they next secured employment, and thus until they were practically outlawed and compelled to return to their starting place. "The world is wide," say some, "why could they not leave the coal region?" A miner cannot carry the coal beds with him; he cannot ply his trade without them; labor under the earth unfits him to stand exposure, either to the summer's heat or winter's cold; to remove is not always possible. They were told if they submitted, more and more would be discharged, until an Irishman would not be left in the coal region. Thus their fears and hopes were by bad men worked upon until, in their rude way, they devised what they considered a remedy.

Experience teaches that men are prone to magnify their wrongs and in cases of occult compensation to take more than what is strictly due. Experience teaches that men are inclined to seek a remedy for their ills and proves too, that unlawful redress of wrongs is "the remedy worse than the disease;" in this is verified the truth, "all injustice reacts upon the aggressor." No better example of the proneness of men who have suffered for a long time without redress to take the administration of justice into their own hands, of their liability under such circumstance to disgrace human nature by their cruelties, can be given than the conduct of those who feared or suffered from the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The law failing to punish crime these men banded together for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the Mollies. They combined not as individuals having personal wrongs to redress, but as a class making the wrongs of others their own. There is a striking resemblance between the murders, the perjuries, alibis, &c., of the secret league and the crimes of the Mollies. With this difference the Mollies have never endeavored to fasten their crimes on the innocent; they are regarded as ignorant, without any training, moral or religious; an opinion which an examination of the criminals will bear out. Whereas those banded against the Mollies were of the better class, intelligent and professedly law-abiding citizens. The *Miner's Journal*, December 11, 1875, speaking of their murder of Charles O'Donnell, whose clothing was set on fire after his body had been riddled by bullets; of their murder of his sister, Mrs. McAllister, and her unborn babe; of their attempted murder of old Mrs. O'Donnell, says:—

"The reports that reached us from St. Nicholas yesterday looked very much as if the often threatened Vigilance Committee has at last been organized and was getting in its work. It seems incredible that such a crime as this could have been committed in a region that pretends to be civilized. Granted that the house assaulted was a favorite headquarters of the Molly Maguires; granted that its inmates were among the worst characters in the region; granted that the place was a nuisance which ought to have been abolished long ago—for all of which we have only rumor as our authority—still there was no shadow of excuse for the crimes committed by men, who, if the reports are true, pretend to be respectable citizens. There was not room even for the plea of urgent necessity usually advanced by vigilance committees; no crimes of startling magnitude had been committed by the murdered people, or by any others in that region. There was not the usual form of a trial and the few minutes by which vigilance committees make a show of justice. It was the work of midnight assassins, who richly deserve the terrible fate inflicted upon their victims.

"The boldness and utter unscrupulousness of the deed are its worst features. That a body of men on a moonlight night could break into a man's house in the midst of a community, drag him out of bed and out of the house and then murder him, with a reckless prodigality of bullets and a degree of noise and tumult which showed they had not the slightest fear of interruption; that they should carry their villany so far as to murder a helpless woman for no apparent cause whatever, and maltreat the body of their victim after he was past the point when they could inflict further suffering on him—all this and all the details of the horrible affair show a depth of wickedness and barbarism to which even this blood-stained region is a stranger.

"The occurrence is a foul blot on the fame of Mahanoy Valley—one from which she can free herself only by promptly finding the murderers and delivering them to justice." The *Miner's Journal* cannot be accused of partiality to the Irish or of friendship to the Mollies. The above editorial shows it to be the enemy of all lawlessness; all lawlessness, no matter by whom perpetrated; retaliation begets retaliation; all injustice (and even all justice that is lawlessly administered) must react. The *Journal* editorial clearly proves that the custom of avenging injuries has not been in Schuylkill county confined exclusively to Molly Maguires; that respectable citizens, maddened by the boldness of villains, by a sense of wrong unredressed (even when it is not personal), may, in the savage cruelty of their vengeance, shame barbarians and involve in punishment innocent as well as guilty. It proves that those who cried loudest against Molly deeds were inclined to imitate them; nay, were capable of perpetrating more cruel, cold-blooded butcheries than Molly fiends. (Rumor says the secret league, against which the horrible deed is charged, aggregates a membership of 2,500.) The anti-Mollies tried to "hide the bloody dagger in the bed of innocence." No device was left untried to fasten the Wiggans massacre on the Irish. The *Journal* speaks intelligently when it says the massacre was committed "by men who, if the reports are true, pretend to be respectable citizens."

With very little effort on the part of the authorities these offenders could long since have been brought to justice. Who counselled, abetted and committed the Wiggans massacre has long been an open secret. Mr. Gowen said of a remark made by counsel, "If they mean that Molly Maguires or any others have a right to kill people because their characters are not good, then the foundations of society are overturned and we have nothing to rely on for protection. * * * There is no man in this community, no matter how despicable, how low his character, how abject his condition, whose life must not be held as safe as the bravest, noblest and best man in this community." If this be true, why have not the perpetrators of the Wiggans and other outrages, whom Mr. Gowen styles "any others," been brought to justice? Has a McParlan been sent among them, whose testimony when it comes will be conclusive? Is the evidence against them considered insufficient to overcome the suborned testimony of "those who pretend to be respectable citizens?" Since the community at large has had so little denunciation to spare on that crime does the District Attorney believe there is not enough love of justice—of even-handed justice—left in Schuylkill county to secure their conviction, no matter how strong the evidence against them?

To be consistent, those that condemn Molly outrages must as vigorously decry and as severely punish the Wiggans massacre and other outrages. Mr. Gowen says, "In this county there is no man, however despicable, whose life is not as sacred in my eyes as the life of the judges who sit in this court." Sound doctrine, from the practice of which peace can only be looked for.

The failure to mete out prompt, impartial justice in Schuylkill county has been no small element of bad feeling and disorder. Let a case in point be taken. For an attempt to murder William M. Thomas and for conspiracy to murder the Majors eight men were tried, convicted and sentenced to an aggregate imprisonment of seventy-seven years; yet the record of their conviction proves that William M. Thomas and the Majors were the aggressors, courted and provoked the attacks and conspiracy for which these eight men were convicted.

HISTORY OF THE MAJOR CASE.

The history of the case is briefly this:—George Major was shot during a riot between rival fire companies by John McCann, it is believed, in retaliation for an assault by Major on McCann's brother. For the killing of George Major Daniel Dougherty was, by a change of venue, tried and acquitted at Lebanon. (The testimony of McParlan subsequently exonerated Dougherty from any participation whatever in the murder.) William M. Thomas, alias Bully Bill, a notorious rough, was used by the respectable citizens of Mahanoy City to intimidate, by a prodigal display and use of pistols, other roughs. The Majors and others did not acquiesce in the acquittal of Dougherty. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate Dougherty, and as it was not the custom to expect, much less to look to the law for protection, Dougherty took measures to protect himself. McParlan testified:—"He (Dougherty) showed us one or two bullet holes in his coat, near the shoulder, and stated he believed Jesse Major was the man that shot him, and stated that he had come to the conclusion the Majors were going to kill him anyhow, and he thought if the Majors and Bully Bill were put out of the way he would have peace." When this piece of testimony was given no one doubted its truth. It was a well known fact that Bully Bill and others had conspired and attempted to assassinate Daniel Dougherty, whose life, according to Mr. Gowen and every right thinking man, was to be regarded as sacred as the life of the judge upon the bench. In this testimony McParlan may be said to have made information against William M. Thomas and Jesse Major in open Court before Judge Walker, Mr. Kalcher, the District Attorney, and even before Mr. Gowen himself. With one-tenth part of this information insinuated against a Molly Mr. Gowen would have had him in prison in twenty-four hours. The conspiracy and attempt to kill that were allowed to go unnoticed and unpunished were as wicked, deliberate, cowardly as the one Mr. Gowen expended his rhetoric upon, and which received a penalty of seventy-seven years imprisonment. In order to make out cases against one class immunity was granted to the very worst class of criminals. Why was not the same system pursued in order to punish criminals of the other class who were guilty of similar offences? *Fiat Justita ruat cœlum.* The only safety of a community is to let justice scourge friend and foe alike when they deserve it, otherwise injustice will react, beget retaliation, disorder, anarchy. It is folly to expect peace except to expect it as the work of justice—*opus justitia pax.* To quote Mr. Gowen, if people can be killed because their characters are bad then the foundations of society are overturned.

Governor Seymour, in an address before a convention of prison officials, said:—"If you wish to study the morality of a community go to its prisons. Criminals are not, as is generally supposed, thorns in the side of society. They are men fully imbued with the false notions and maxims which prevail in their day, and they sin only by running a little faster than others in carrying those maxims to their ultimate conclusions." Judge Schuylkill county in the light of the truth, and what will you find? You will find it was willing for a present advantage to sacrifice its permanent good. You will find there was not one willing to sacrifice a personal interest for the welfare of the community; that there was not one who would not coquette with "the head devils" of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in order to advance himself; that long ago the best citizens, moved not by love of justice or feelings of pity, but by political motives, petitioned for the pardon of criminals in comparison to whom the worst of the six to be executed in Pottsville might pass for an angel. You will find that politicians of all parties (often officers of the law) hobnobbed with leaders, visited their dens, solicited their influence, thus giving them such an exaggerated idea of their self-importance that they felt at liberty to despise those who had the courage and sincerity to rebuke them and to endeavor to make them sorrowful unto repentance.

If a tithe of what has been said about the Mollies be true; if the spirit that now howls and shrieks against them were fired by love of virtue, it would likewise denounce those who have given them aid and comfort; those who, for their own selfish motives, cherished and encouraged them; those who took them to their ranks to make their power and influence, wicked and vile as they were, carry them or their friends into office. No, if this opposition against Mollies were virtuous it would frown down and decry all those in high places who allied themselves with the Mollies. If such was the case, those honorable (?) gentlemen holding high official positions would be compelled to hang their heads in shame—would be exiled from the society of respectable men. If such was the case, those who received Mollies into their parlors, made arrangements with them for carrying important elections, paid thousands of dollars to them, promised and obtained, in consideration of such services, pardons for criminals, would not now be carrying high heads. They would be regarded as greater enemies of social order than the Mollies themselves. "If you wish to know the morality of a community study the characters of its criminals." The *Ledger* says, "All selfishness and injustice react upon the aggressor." Is it any wonder that the foundations of society have been overturned? that disorder has so long prevailed in Schuylkill county? Whatsoever a man sows the same shall he reap.

In showing the condition of society which made it possible for wicked men to band together to avenge the wrongs of others which, by a community of feeling they had made their own, until a sense of wrong inflicted on their class made men who would not dream of committing any outrage say, "good for them, they deserved it;" in showing how the worst characters in society, when arrayed against one another, like fighting dogs, involved good men in their quarrels, until, on the one side, secrecy was maintained and sympathy aroused, and, on the other side, as the *Journal* says, respectable citizens sought security and peace in midnight assassinations; in showing that ill-feeling was stirred up by the oppression to the poor by the rich, the high-handed rule of bosses, it is not the intention to assert that all the operators and bosses were extortioners and tyrants. Notwithstanding the guilt of the wicked is often visited upon the innocents there have been and are many operators in the region whose conduct commanded the respect and love of the workingmen. Of this class no brighter example can be produced than Mr. Gowen himself, whose fair dealing and honorable treatment of his workmen during his financial reverses are remembered and highly commended to this day. Neither is it asserted that every murder was the result of wrong committed by its victim. Apart from the abnormal state of society so favorable to crime, men in the coal region and members of the A. O. H. had, as men elsewhere have, their motives for the commission of crime—motives which were not peculiar to the region or to the A. O. H.

MONEY OR REVENGE THE MOTIVES.

Men in the coal region, as men elsewhere, committed crime impelled solely by love of money or thirst of revenge. These crimes in many cases would have been committed if the A. O. H. had never existed. It may not be out of place to allude to two murders. Alexander Rea was a most estimable character, whose life so commended him to the kindly feelings of others that he felt no fear, and, although he frequently carried large sums of money, always went unarmed. He fell the victim not of malice but of cupidity. Benjamin F. Yost, an inoffensive, kindly man, fell a martyr to the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty as policeman. As to others, *nihil de mortuis nisi bonum*, and ignorance of their cases do not allow them to be spoken of. It would in any particular case be wickedness to regard the punishments inflicted either by Mollies or by Anti-Mollies as an evidence of wrong doing on the part of the dead, for in reprisals and retaliation men are often the victims of vengeance that has been aroused more by the acts of others than their own. It is an indisputable fact that had it not been for the existence of the Ancient Order of Hibernians so much disorder would not have prevailed, so many murders would not have been committed. It was a convenient and, for a time, safe instrument of terrorism. Words can give no idea of this demoralizing, peace-destroying, anti-Christian, diabolical association, or of its soul-destroying influences—an infernal serpent which can only be destroyed by crushing its head. An association which not only plunged its dagger into the heart of the citizen, but by its innumerable perjuries struck at the life of society itself, and what was even worse blasphemously insulted God. It has brought its own punishment. Alas! that the punishment can only for the most part be visited upon its dupes. It is an association which the officers of the law must prosecute, which priests must curse; upon whose black heart rest the blood of men, the damnation of souls; against which cry to heaven for vengeance the blood of its victims, the blood of its members, the sorrows and tears of heartbroken mothers and fathers, wives and children.

D. J. McDERMOTT,
M. SHERIDAN.

AN UNEASY GUEST.

YANKTON, D. T., June 21, 1877.

A man who registered at Merchants' Hotel, in this city, as J. C. Clark, of Mount Carroll, Ill., and represented that he was on his way to Swan Lake, retired to his room, locking himself in, and when called fired a ball from his revolver through the door. His room was in a state of siege for two hours, during which time he fired the sheets and threw them from the window, tore up the bedclothes, and shot at persons in the street and through the door whenever he heard a noise in that direction. At ten o'clock this morning he emerged from his room and gave himself up. He is now in jail.

THE CAGED TIGER.

Defence of Attorney General Fairchild's Course to "Big Six."

TOWNSEND'S POSITION ASSAILED.

How the Shrewdness of Old Ring Times Reacts on Tweed.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTIONISTS SAFE.

Report that Big Six Has Two Millions Funded in Europe.

John Kelly Reticent, Peckham Cautious, Townsend Silent, Tweed Ill, Dumb.

MR. BIGELOW'S VIEWS.

What the Politicians, Great and Small, Say of the Controversy.

THE "STATEMENT" MUST BE PUBLISHED.

ALBANY, June 21, 1877.

Attorney General Fairchild was found in his office this afternoon so entirely indifferent to the contents of Mr. Townsend's letter that, although the Albany *Express* had published a good abstract of it, he had not seen it nor learned in any way the general tenor of the document when I first saw him. He was awaiting the full report in the New York papers, and after reading these he very readily made substantially the following statement:—Nothing in the report is represented as coming from me. Except Townsend's statement of events as he sees them, the correspondence appears to have been entirely between Carolan, O'Brian, Bryant, Tweed and Townsend. There is nothing from me that I feel called upon to answer. I met Bryant on the 16th of last March for the first time. He talked about Tweed, but referred chiefly to the story of his escape, which I heard then in detail for the first time, and which subsequently appeared in *Harper's Weekly*. He appeared to come directly from Tweed and Townsend, and from a letter, dated February 21, just preceding, which is published in the present statement of Townsend, he seemed to be in close relation with both. He certainly seemed to be acting for them, and certainly has never had any authority for any of his actions from me. One of Mr. Townsend's grievances seems to be that I showed the statement of Tweed to a number of persons, especially to Mr. Peckham and Corporation Counsel Whitney; but I told him when he gave the statement to me that I must consult with others upon the matter, naming Mr. Tilden. In his testimony, however, before the Woodin investigation Committee, Townsend himself swears it was agreed that I should show it to those whom I deemed it necessary to consult, and adds Peckham, and perhaps others. I am especially disappointed he didn't publish the statement of Tweed itself as it came to me. That would have demonstrated, showing as it did all that Tweed could testify to, the impropriety of letting him out on it.

A REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR.

"As law officer of the State I could say nothing relative to the Ring cases while negotiations were pending or certain proceedings were being conducted in court. A public prosecutor must exercise the same discretion in favor of his clients, the people, as a private counsel in behalf of his client; but in such matters the public officer is at a great disadvantage, because he cannot tell his clients, the whole public, the secrets of his cause or the reasons for his action without necessarily betraying his case to the other side and running the risk of defeating the ends of justice. Many of my predecessors have been attacked as I am now; but their vindication has come in time, when the people of the State at length perceived the public good that resulted from their action. I have tried to serve the people of the State as I would any other clients. In the matters of the Ring cases I have said nothing, nor can I do so until the proper time. When that time comes I shall speak only in a proper official report to the proper authority—Governor Robinson. Meanwhile I am certain that the people of the State will not expect their counsel to make premature statements, which might prejudice their interests, merely for the purpose of individual glorification or party advantage. I do not think that I should say anything more on this subject now."

WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAY.

Some of the democratic politicians who congregate here, even in summer, to see if their little bills are signed, or to map out the plan for the fall campaign, are much exercised on the subject of the effect the treatment of the Ring cases will have on the coming elections. They are all anxious for a Legislature which will, as they put it, send a worthy colleague to sit with Kernan in the United States Senate, and inaugurate responsible government in the State by passing bills that Governor Robinson can sign, but they differ widely as to the Tweed controversy. Some say:—

"Fairchild is making mischief by his reticent and mysterious course in the Tweed business. Why did he not let the whole story out in the beginning and let those who deserved it take the blame?"

In reply to this general charge the friends of the Attorney General declare that his course was prudent and wise; that if he had accepted as gospel anything Tweed had to offer, without stopping to examine into its real merits, the democratic administration of the State would have been justly branded as over ready to condone the great crime of the Ring robberies, which the people will not be ready to forget or forgive for many years to come. One of these gentlemen said to me to-day:—

A DEFENCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

"You ask why Attorney General Fairchild was so slow in the Tweed business. Don't you know that it took Mr. O'Conor about as long to prepare for Ingersoll's examination in the Ring suits. In such cases the officer of the law is always met with a quantity of strong statements of the advantages of a certain course, which, on being sifted, often turn out to be advantageous only to the person prosecuted, and of importance only in the imagination of his friends. In taking charge of the Tweed business Mr. Fairchild had to deal with a subject with which he was not familiar. He had no previous professional or official connection with the Ring cases, and necessarily had to consult men like Charles O'Conor, Mr. Peckham and Mr. Carter, who had acted for the State in them for several years. Unless I am greatly mistaken he has consulted these gentlemen and others similarly employed throughout the whole matter, and, although it is possible that some one of them may have disapproved of some particular step, there is no doubt that his course has generally met with their approval. When the time came for decisive action on the Tweed papers he ceased to consult, and promptly and firmly returned them to Mr. John D. Townsend, because they had proved to be of no value to the State."

WHO BETRAYED CONFIDENCE?

"But how," I asked, "do you account for the long delay and for the return of the papers not taking place until after the close of the Sweeny suit? Some people seem to consider this a sort of official trick, an abuse of the confidence of the prisoner Tweed, and a violation of the good faith under which an officer of the law is bound to receive privileged communications."

"On the contrary," was the reply, "it seems to me that it was the confidence of the Attorney General that was betrayed, and that the attempted trickery was all on the other side. Just consider the history of the affair. The so-called statement of Tweed was published in a New York paper before it was ever seen by the Attorney General. He read it for the first time in the public prints. No such paper was in his possession at the time or for a considerable period thereafter. Neither Mr. John Kelly, John D. Townsend, or any other person had read the paper with the Attorney General at that time, for he had never seen it himself. On this you may rely. I believe that I know the true history of the affair. It has never yet been told, because while the Sweeny suits were pending and public clamor was so loud it might have been improper to speak. However, now that the first act is over and there is a lull in the whole affair, there can be no harm in my stating the truth on my own responsibility.

HOW FAIRCHILD FIRST HEARD OF IT.

"I happen to know that eminent and pure men of Mr. Fairchild's party—for instance, Governor Seymour—take the same view that I do. I do not know the whole history of the so-called Tweed confession, nor can I give you all I do know in one conversation, but I can give you the main outlines, which are as follows:—In December last Mr. Charles O'Conor received a letter foreshadowing disclosures by William M. Tweed, to be made on condition of his release. The matter first came to the knowledge of the Attorney General in February, and no action was taken on it for some time. The Attorney General had then never seen Mr. John D. Townsend, who has since turned up as Tweed's counsel and friend. Mr. Fairchild's first interview with him was a very brief one, and occurred in the hall of the State House during a session of the Canal Board. Mr. Townsend said he had an important communication to make from his client, Tweed, and was told by the Attorney General that he would consider whether any such communication should be received. Subsequently the Attorney General spoke of the matter to Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and Mr. Townsend, which conversation resulted in an interview of the Attorney General with Tweed in presence of Mr. Peckham. Mr. O'Conor being consulted, declined to act in the matter on account of ill health and because he had served so long in such affairs with no other reward than ingratitude and misunderstanding. A short time after this Mr. Townsend sent to Mr. Peckham a brief memorandum, stating that if released Tweed would testify to certain general facts as to legislative transactions.

BRYANT APPEARS.

"The next step in the affair was the coming to Albany of Carolan O'Brian Bryant, who it appears had Tweed's confidence as negotiator, from apparent influence with Charles O'Conor. Mr. Fairchild had no previous intimacy with Bryant. At Mr. Fairchild's next visit to New York he saw Tweed; told him that, in the opinion of all good citizens, his crime against the Commonwealth was so great that his release could only be excused on the ground of securing great good to the State in the way of restitution of stolen money and breaking up of corrupt 'rings' and practices, and that if Tweed had any such revelations to make, any statement of them would be considered, and if not used, returned. This, I believe, was Mr. Fairchild's last interview with Tweed.

WHO SHOWED IT TO KELLY.

"A month later Townsend brought the so-called statement to Albany. After some consideration it was referred to Mr. W. H. Peckham and Mr. Whitney was consulted. I don't think that it was at first considered of much account by the lawyers, but the Woodin investigation and the dragging in of Mr. John Kelly's name in connection with the publication gave it public importance. Mr. Kelly certainly did not get the document from the Attorney General, and examination of his statements in the matter will show that he never said so. There seems no doubt that Mr. Fairchild did speak to him about the affair before he received the statement, as undoubtedly, in my opinion, it was proper for the Attorney General to speak to the chief financial officer of New York in a matter concerning the receiving of a large sum of money for the city.

WHY IT WAS DELAYED.

"The so-called statement was sent down to New York to Mr. Peckham not very long after its receipt. About the end of May Mr. Peckham went West, and meeting the Attorney General at the depot at Albany, agreed, at his request, to return the statement to Albany; but, during Mr. Peckham's absence the Attorney General was called away, and never received the paper back until about the date of its return, through Mr. Peckham, to Mr. Townsend for Tweed."

NO CONNECTION WITH SWEENY.

"Well," I said, "supposing all you say about Tweed's statement to be true, what was its connection with the Sweeny settlement?"

"Why, it hadn't any connection with the Sweeny settlement at all. Not a line, word or suggestion of it was in any respect used in that case. When Mr. Townsend publishes the precious document it will be time enough to consider what it didn't say about Sweeny. I know a little about the Sweeny business. I am told that Waldo Hutchins, who used, you remember, to run a section of the Fenton machine, was in some way mixed up with the preliminary negotiations. I understand that on the receipt of Sweeny's application for thirty days' immunity in case he came home to stand suit W. H. Peckham, Mr. Carter and Mr. O'Conor all recommended in writing the acceptance of his proposal on the ground that without Peter B. Sweeny's return certain moneys paid to James M. Sweeny could never be traced to Peter B., and in the general hope of completing the whole 'Ring' history and restitution. Now, Peter B. Sweeny's property, which had been attached, might if well managed and the title had been clear have netted the city of New York $250,000 at the outside. But, considering the taint on the title, which even if only sentimental would have damaged the price, and taking into account the necessary expenses, it certainly would not have netted the city over $100,000 at a forced sale. The only definite offer I ever heard of being made before the trial was the surrender of the property attached and $50,000 cash. The acceptance of $400,000 was only resolved on during the trial. It don't bar criminal prosecutions, and for that matter civil ones either for affairs not directly connected with the Board of Audit."

PUBLICATION CALLED FOR.

"Well, for your story so far, I can only say, *Si non è vero è ben'trovato*; but how do you answer the statements publicly made that the Attorney General returned the Tweed story because its publication would fatally damage so many prominent democrats?"

"Oh, stuff; don't you see that if Fairchild had wanted to save any one, he would have kept the statement, released Tweed, and used all of his papers he pleased to use against whomever he desired to prosecute. By returning the statement he offends Tweed and makes it Tweed's and Townsend's interest to hurt him and his friends all they can. The great American people are very gullible if they believe any one wants to protect his friends by turning the evidence against them over to his worst enemies. I think Fairchild wants the whole statement published just as soon as Townsend pleases and is only apprehensive that a partial publication may lead the public to think there is something in reserve."

THE WOODIN INVESTIGATION.

"You tell a straight enough story, but what have you to say about the Woodin investigation, originating as it did directly from the charges of the statement?"

"Well, I don't see how that concerns any democrat in any way. Mr. Woodin read his name in Mr. Townsend's revelation in the *World*. He jumped up in the Senate and said he wasn't guilty and got a committee to say so. The State officers had nothing to do with the matter, as they didn't publish the statement. Some people think that it might have been better for Senator Woodin if he had not put himself in the attitude of accusing himself by being so prompt to excuse himself against so unsupported and unreliable an accusation.

OF NO LEGAL VALUE.

"There is one point not yet clear to my mind, even on your theory, and no one has yet explained it, to my knowledge. It is this—If there was really nothing in the Townsend-Tweed papers and interviews that was of sufficient importance to secure Tweed's release, why did Mr. Fairchild ever consider them at all?"

"Simply because he could not know what was in them until after full examination of their legal bearings, and because the Attorney General could not, under his official oath, refuse the fullest consideration to anything seemingly authenticated in an affair of such importance. Besides all this, there are very few people who seem to know that by a law of 1875 the limitations of the statute as to official bribery are extended to ten years. The chief hope of the Attorney General was that by use of this statute, which gave power to attach and hold any property derived from fraudulent practices against the State, he might recover the ill-gotten wealth of the officials and lobbyists who had grown rich out of corruption during the Tweed *régime*. It was only by minute investigation, growing out of the so-called Tweed disclosures, that the Attorney General discovered that there was great doubt whether any of this property of lobbyists or corrupt legislators could be held under attachment.

SHREWD CORRUPTIONISTS.

"Somebody in the Ring was very cunning, and devised a method of corruption designed to defeat the operation of the law in this exact particular. The Ring did not pay lobbyists or corrupt legislators with any money directly received from Keyser or other new Court House people. Their plan was to raise the legislative corruption fund by discount of their own notes, which were then considered A1 everywhere, especially in the many institutions which owed their being or prosperity to Ring favors. The banks in New York who would have refused to discount William M. Tweed's note at that time might have been counted on any one's right hand. So the Ring paid the lobbyists and trading members, not with the percentages in carpeting or plastering, but with the legitimate proceeds of their own notes. Of course, at the next meeting of the Board of Audit the thing was fixed, and each ringster got his reimbursement in time to meet the note, with royal interest. Now, the trouble was that the statute only allowed the attachment of property purchased with money corruptly obtained from the State or from municipalities. None of the lobbyists or of the legislators supposed or alleged to be affiliated with the Ring—as, for instance, Abraham Van Vechten, A. D. Barber, or Senator Wood, or Senator Graham—had any property which strictly came under this law, because it was not purchased with moneys derived from the State, but simply with individual loans. This was Mr. Fairchild's first difficulty; but on consideration of the Tweed-Townsend conversations there was very little of value under any circumstances in them, whether this difficulty was obviated or not. In this way the Attorney General was defeated in his pet project of breaking up the lobby system at Albany by depriving the leading Ring lobbyists of the fortunes they had corruptly acquired. Perhaps after long litigation his object might have been accomplished, but under the indefinite Tweed statements there was no certainty of any speedy return for the outlay in such suits."

TWEED'S CONTRADICTIONS.

Subsequent to the above interviews I talked with a gentleman conversant with the politics of the State during and since the Tweed *régime*. He said:—

"It is marvellous to me how the opponents of Tweed's release have overlooked the glaring discrepancies between his sworn statements in the old Ring suits and his story as represented in the published abstract of his proposed testimony on release. In the so-called statement Tweed states that he has accounts and lists showing the details of the sums corruptly paid to influence legislation, and gives statements referring to the particulars of those transactions. Now, if you will turn to the Senate Documents of the State of New York, vol. 3, Nos. 34 to 55, of 1872, you will find that in the Wood investigation Tweed's sworn testimony was in direct contradiction of all he now says. I have the book here, but it would take too much time to quote it extensively. One instance will suffice. Take a quotation from page 54, when, Tweed being on the stand, Senator Ames asks, and Tweed answers as follows:—

By Senator AMES—Q. Of course we all know that there are a world of rumors in regard to the action of those whom you influenced, and with reference to the legislation of the last three or four years at Albany. It has been stated that there was an account kept by you, or by some one else, and that you kept a copy of the account, or knew all about it, and of the moneys that had been expended to secure legislation at Albany, as paid to various individuals. Now, I wish to ask you whether any such account exists or ever had any existence?

WILLIAM M. TWEED—Not that I know of.

"Now, is it possible," continued the gentleman, "to find a more direct contradiction than that between this sworn statement and the assertions of the so-called Tweed statement as given to the public? Do you remember the Tweed affidavit in the Foley case, before Judge Barrett, in 1871? If you will hunt it up you will find even a more explicit sworn disclaimer on Tweed's part of any knowledge of any bribery or corruption in the State Legislature. Now, I have never spoken to the Attorney General about any of these matters, but I don't see how he could take the loose memoranda which were furnished him by Townsend as conclusive against Tweed's repeated sworn statements, as sufficient cause for letting him out of jail in mere expectation that he would divulge something. Supposing Tweed, if released, chose to confirm his previous oaths, where would the State be then? Of course if he, on the other hand, should now swear in direct contradiction of his previous testimony what jury would believe him? His present testimony would be supposed by every one to be less trustworthy than his previous evidence, because given as condition precedent to his release. If the Attorney General had let Tweed out on such statements as have been made to him he would have been execrated as condoning the Ring frauds without any benefit to the State.

TWEED AND HIS FRIENDS.

"I don't understand John D. Townsend's share in the affair. I have heard instances of his ringing into cases, and don't see why he should have Tweed's confidence now or take the trouble he has unless he hoped to get some round percentage of a settlement. There is a story that there was a plan to make the indorsers of all Tweed's checks redeem them at par, the proceeds, less a certain percentage, to be paid over to the State. This would be simply infamous blackmailing, and any law officer who would consent to be party to such a scheme should be sent to State Prison. I don't see that on his own statement Tweed is such a saint that his release is the first duty of the State. He confesses too much by his own showing to be entitled to especial consideration; and if he were entitled to it I don't think that Townsend and Bryant are the men best qualified to secure it for him. There is one point I may have omitted. Townsend testified in the Woodin case that Fairchild had promised to consult only his father and Mr. Tilden in the Tweed matter. If you will look at the testimony in the Woodin case, you will see that, according to Townsend, under oath, the only agreement was that the Attorney General would consult such advisers and counsel as might be expedient. This furnishes a direct contradiction between the recent outgivings of those who clamor now for Tweed's release and the sworn statements of his counsel."

HOW THE CONTROVERSY IS REGARDED IN THIS CITY—VIEWS OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES, POLITICAL MAGNATES AND INTERESTED PARTIES—THE RAILWAY AND INSURANCE ACCUSATIONS.

The publication yesterday of Mr. Townsend's letter to Attorney General Fairchild caused considerable excitement among the politicians of the city. It was the only topic of conversation at the various places where local statesmen congregate, and the views of some of the principal men have been gathered by reporters of the HERALD and will be found below. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether Mr. Fairchild is as blamable as Mr. Townsend sets forth, but there is a unanimous sentiment that an answer from the Attorney General is imperative, and cannot be withheld by him without ruining him politically and professionally. Many politicians withhold any decided opinion as to the controversy until Mr. Fairchild is heard from. Those who ought to be well informed, like Comptroller Kelly, are confident that in the near future there will be some developments that will be a set-off to the excitement about Mr. Townsend's letter. Senator John Morrissey advises the publication of Tweed's statement, and thinks it cannot be withheld much longer. Secretary of State Bigelow defends the Attorney General from a fulness of knowledge as to the negotiations for Tweed's release that gives what he says peculiar significance. Mr. Bigelow is of the opinion that the course adopted by Mr. Fairchild has been consistent with a strict sense of his personal honor and also to his credit as the chief law officer of the State. Mr. Bigelow is, however, waiting with the general public for the Attorney General's reply before coming to a final decision as to the actual merits of the controversy. The real condition of public opinion as it manifested itself yesterday was the Micawber condition of "waiting for something to turn up."

NOTHING FURTHER AT PRESENT.

Mr. John D. Townsend said that there was nothing new to be told in reference to his letter to Attorney General Fairchild, and that nothing could be said until Mr. Fairchild had been heard from. When it was ascertained what Mr. Fairchild was or was not going to do about it, then, perhaps, there might be something to say to the press. A visit to Ludlow Street Jail to see the famous captive was equally unproductive of results. Mr. Tweed sent word that by the advice of his counsel he could see no one.

NO PROMISE MADE TO TWEED.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said that he had nothing new to communicate relative to the case itself, but that as far as he could see in Mr. Townsend's letter two points were attempted to be made. One was that the Attorney General promised to release Tweed, and in regard to this Mr. Peckham said:—

"I know that the Attorney General claims and has told me that he never made any such promise. I never knew of any such promise."

"The second point," said Mr. Peckham, "was that the prosecution ought to have accepted Tweed's confession and released Tweed; but as to that," he continued, "Mr. Townsend, as Tweed's counsel, is hardly a competent judge."

In regard to the reasons which the Attorney General may have had for the action he has taken, Mr. Peckham said that it was for the Attorney General to state these when he thought fit.

"But," he continued, "I never in any way heard of any intimation on his part that he wished any of the confession suppressed or had any objection to its being published. I am quite sure that if Mr. Townsend or Tweed wish to publish it the Attorney General would have no objection."

COMPTROLLER KELLY RETICENT.

Mr. John Kelly stated yesterday to a HERALD reporter that in the present condition of the controversy he did not intend to say anything as to the merits of the difference between the Attorney General and Mr. Townsend. He was quite certain that the matter would not rest where it was and that very important developments would be the immediate result of the publication of the letter of Mr. Townsend. The Comptroller intimated that in a day or two he might be more communicative.

SECRETARY BIGELOW ON THE LETTER.

Secretary of State John Bigelow, who was at the Westminster Hotel yesterday, and left last night for Albany, gave to a *Graphic* reporter yesterday morning a careful statement embodying his views of the Townsend-Fairchild controversy. Its points are as follows:—

WHAT MR. BIGELOW SAYS.

Mr. Fairchild was encouraged to believe, and supposed from Tweed's letter to Charles O'Conor, that he was ready to give up his property and disclose evidence of sufficient public importance to justify his discharge. The kind of evidence which would answer that description in the case would have been such as would have reached men who had committed greater crimes than Tweed had or would have secured the conviction of a large number of persons who had committed as great crimes as he had. Tweed's agents authorized the expectation that he would have furnished evidence that would have convicted several State Senators of making merchandise of their votes and influence, besides a large number of officials of lesser rank. They also encouraged Mr. Fairchild to expect that Mr. Tweed would surrender all his property and would leave the prison a poor man, and one incapacitated, so far as money and property would go, to offend public decency by way of display which would throw doubts upon the completeness of the satisfaction which he had rendered the State. In pursuance of this promise Tweed sent to Attorney General Fairchild a statement in his own handwriting and under oath. It was shown by Mr. Tweed's agent to several persons, to myself among the number. Mr. Fairchild decided that it did not furnish a case, nor even indicate the means of establishing a case, upon which any person could be convicted. He so stated to Mr. Tweed's agent, and was assured that if it was found insufficient it was merely because Mr. Tweed was not accustomed to such work, and did not know how to select or present the material, of which he had the greatest abundance, and of which he was disposed to make no reservations.

TWEED'S STATEMENT DEFECTIVE.

Mr. Tweed's agent promises to supplement this statement somewhat more elaborately, I am told, for that statement I did not read. But, upon a careful examination of the matter, and I am very certain with every disposition to give the utmost value to the importance of every assertion and disclosure it contained, Mr. Fairchild, and those with whom it was his duty to confer on the subject, decided that the last statement was as defective as the first, so far as its being State's evidence was concerned. It furnished an abundance of scandal and sowed broadcast any amount of suspicion, but upon careful examination it proved to be a work of cunning rather than of repentance. Under a cloud of scandal, well known confederates and instruments of Tweed were kept entirely in shadow. There was the appearance of frankness, while in point of fact it said little which had not already entered largely into public opinion, and that little was not supported by any evidence or offer of evidence that proved to be of any value. And then as to his offer of restoring his property, I believe I am justified in saying that he offered to restore nothing that was not already known to the law officers of the State and at their mercy. In other words, he offered to restore no property which he could have retained under any circumstances.

TWEED'S MADRID SPECULATION.

While this paper was in the crucible undergoing these professional tests information reached the Attorney General which, in my judgment, justifies the belief that Tweed has in Europe to his credit a very large sum of money. The amount is reported to me to be $2,000,000, and that Tweed was only waiting to secure his discharge to rejoin his confederates now in Europe to embark with them in a large street-way speculation in Madrid. I know nothing, of course, of the truth of this story, but it comes to me from a source entitled to as much respect, at least, as anything which Mr. Townsend can state on that or any other subject. But, whether true or false, it was in such entire conformity with everything that has happened from the day that Tweed escaped from Ludlow Street Jail to the present hour that in my judgment it justifies the caution and circumspection in the final decision manifested by the Attorney General. Any other course, under the circumstances, when they became known—as they certainly would have become known—would have been fatal to his character as a police officer.

Tweed, restored to freedom and rolling in affluence, his movements and operations telegraphed from one end of the world to the other—what a commentary it would present upon the administration of justice in New York, and especially upon the character of its legal advisers!

Mr. Bigelow then explained the necessity Mr. Fairchild had for delay. He continued:—

WHAT THE ATTACK MEANS.

There is not a man in Sing Sing to-day, I presume, who could not make an equally plausible, an equally pitiable and more truthful statement of his grievances than anything which Tweed or his counsel are likely to assign against the conduct or decision of Mr. Fairchild. The fact is, Tweed's party is a very large one. It permeates to some extent both of the great political parties of this State. But a small proportion probably of those who have been compromised by their associations with Tweed are yet in the pillory. All these are interested in his release. An important election is approaching. They are important allies in any faction of any party that is not scrupulous about the means to its ends. This attempt—this war upon Mr. Fairchild—is simply a recrudescence of the war in which Tweed was the captain, Fisk, Gould, Barnard, Connolly, Sweeny, Hall and others were staff officers. They find the moment auspicious. No great political issue binds the parties solely together, and having discovered that they can neither cajole nor frighten the present Attorney General, they are preparing with a long arm to secure if possible a successor in that office who will not be so nice and impracticable in his dealings with public criminals.

That is all there is to this war upon Mr. Fairchild. It is a question whether the elements of good or of evil in our society are to dominate. Whether our statesmanship is to receive its inspiration from the inside or from the outside of our prisons.

SENATOR MORRISSEY'S MODERATE VIEW.

A reporter of the HERALD met Mr. John Morrissey in the vestibule of the Astor House yesterday. In reply to an inquiry he said that he did not desire to say very much about Mr. Townsend's letter. He thought the matter might all be summed up as "a lawyer's quarrel brought about by political intrigue." He thought it was too soon to say that Attorney General Fairchild could not have a satisfactory answer to the charges made by Mr. Townsend. It ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Fairchild had told the Woodin Investigating Committee that Tweed's statement uncorroborated was worthless in a legal point of view, and that Tweed had failed to furnish the requisite corroboration. Mr. Townsend made a mistake in showing Tweed's statement to John Kelly before sending it to the Attorney General, and the latter had also lost a good opportunity in not returning the statement at once to Townsend when he found that Kelly had violated the confidence that had been reposed in him. Mistakes had been made on both sides. He was afraid there was no honest endeavor to use Tweed for the benefit of the city, and that all that was done by anybody who was in possession of Tweed's secrets was to use them for the promotion of their own selfish political designs. He felt certain that the final issue of this quarrel would be the publication of Tweed's statement in its entirety, and it would perhaps be better for Tweed to do it than anybody else.

MR. THURLOW WEED'S OPINION.

Mr. Thurlow Weed was found late yesterday in the library of his home in West Twelfth street. Mr. Weed said he had not had time to read Mr. Townsend's letter to the Attorney General, but he did not think that its perusal would in any way alter or affect his present opinion of Mr. Fairchild's conduct. Mr. Weed says he has thought for some time that Mr. Fairchild had acted in an equivocal not to say dishonorable way toward Mr. Tweed. Not having read the details of the negotiations he said he did not feel justified in expressing an opion at length. His opinion of Mr. Fairchilds' conduct, he said, was the result of what he had read before Mr. Townsend's statement was made public. It seemed to Mr. Weed, and his opinion was shared by many with whom he had spoken, that Mr. Fairchild had some personal end to serve in not coming earlier to some conclusion in reference to Mr. Tweed's proposition. An explanation of his conduct might be made, but whether it would prove satisfactory to the disinterested public is a question.

MR. W. H. VANDERBILT'S OPINION.

"The classification act of 1868," said Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to a HERALD reporter, "of the Erie Railroad was well known as an iniquitous measure, and resulted in the retention of James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould as directors, and made William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeny concerned in the management of Erie. I have nothing to say as to the attack of Mr. John D. Townsend on Attorney General Fairchild in connection with these matters, because I know nothing of the merits of the case. The New York Central has always managed its business in a manner that seemed proper, honest and judicious; has never sought to influence legislation, and we defy anybody to point to any acts of the corporation that should invite criticism or objection. There was a period in the lifetime of my father when diverse influences were at work to divert trade, traffic and capital from the Central, but I believe that it was only by legitimate means and honest persuasion that such efforts were rendered vain. Of course, it would be useless to say that in the old struggles between rival lines—the trunks—that Erie interests did not monopolize attention to the detriment of the New York Central, but I am free to state that on no occasion, of my own knowledge, has any improper means been used to influence legislation. The hostility of the late Commodore Vanderbilt to Jay Gould is well known, but not to him personally, only as he antagonized what we conceived to be the interests of our line.

THE "CLASSIFICATION" INIQUITY.

"The system of classification was first introduced by the Erie Railroad, and when it was fully understood by the press and public it was almost universally condemned. By its provisions men could be retained in office who were neither acceptable to the domestic or foreign stockholders, and it is safe to say that it was this act that first organized the English opposition to the management of the road that ultimately resulted in the dismemberment of the direction. With the charges of Mr. Townsend, therefore, as to what was done to influence legislation in favor of our company we have nothing to do; and as far as noticing any vague charges of improper influences having been used by persons connected with this company we shall have nothing to say until they shall be made specific, and their gravity shall merit our denial or investigation."

MR. DEPEW'S VIEWS.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the counsellor of the Central road, was sought, and the following conversation ensued:—

REPORTER—Mr. Depew, what is your understanding of the present difficulty between Mr. Townsend and Mr. Fairchild?

Mr. DEPEW—It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

REPORTER—How do the charges affect the Central Railroad Company?

Mr. DEPEW—There are no specific items. Mr. Townsend mentions no names; he does not even give dates; and although his general statements are damaging to Mr. Fairchild these will not be accepted by the public as conclusive evidence of fraud or collusion.

REPORTER—Do you consider the charge of insincerity well founded? Mr. Fairchild agreed, it seems, not to show the evidence submitted to anybody, yet he seems to have had private counsel to guide him.

Mr. DEPEW—Well, I suppose a son may go to a father for advice, and Mr. Sydney Fairchild is one of the ablest lawyers in the State of New York, and the son inherits the fighting qualities of his father.

REPORTER—How about Mr. Tilden?

Mr. DEPEW (with a smile child-like and bland)—That does seem queer, doesn't it? (Cross-examining the reporter.) How do you account for the fact that the *World* newspaper is antagonizing Mr. Fairchild while supporting Mr. Tilden?

REPORTER (wary)—Ah-h-h-h.

THE ERIE RAILWAY AND THE RING.

Mr. Jewett was not in his office when the reporter called yesterday, but a prominent officer of the company stated that the Classification act was by no means original with that company, but had previously been adopted by Western and Pennsylvania railroad companies to prevent mischievous legislation, or that in which stockholders holding a small amount of stock should embarrass the operations of a great corporation by processes tedious and tending to the deterioration and destruction of the property. The St. Paul Railway Company, Rock Island, Pennsylvania and other corporations had availed themselves of local laws for the purpose of preventing damaging delays of certain improvements and also to estop reckless speculators in Wall street from making combinations to manage elections. Therefore the slur in Mr. Townsend's letter of the classification law of 1868 having been engineered by the Erie Company, was false, especially so far as the company as now constituted was concerned, but of course the gentleman speaking could not say how far the old managers had availed themselves of technicalities to further their own interests and keep themselves in power.

THE LIFE INSURANCE RING.

Mr. William R. Grace, of No. 66 Pine street, was waited on by a reporter in order that some denial or confirmation of the insinuation in regard to an insurance ring should be denied or confirmed. Mr. Grace was in consultation with his lawyers, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, in Wall street, and it was ascertained that Mr. John P. O'Neil was in quiet possession of the offices of the Continental Life Insurance Company. It was the wish of Mr. Grace that nothing should be said either to confirm or deny the affirmation of Mr. Townsend. It must be added, however, that the rumors of an insurance 'ring,' with political and pecuniary objects, were heard on many sides. It was described as even tainting the judiciary.

ALDERMANIC COMMENTS.

The majority of the Board of Aldermen are evidently not a reading class. When button-holed to ascertain their opinions relative to the statements set down in the Townsend letter as to Attorney General Fairchild's connection with the Tweed case, nearly all of them replied that they did not have an opportunity of digesting the ponderous document.

"I have been running around the departments nearly all day," said Alderman Shiels, "and I did not have a moment to spare. I merely glanced at the leading points of the communication. From the few sentences I did notice, it looks like a very ugly scrape for Fairchild."

Alderman Tuomey said:—"From what I have seen of Mr. Townsend's letter I think he has given the Attorney General a tremendous overhauling."

Alderman GUNTZER—That was a very long letter—six mortal columns. I will try and get through with reading it to-night.

Alderman SLEVIN—Tweed seems to have an able defender in John D. Townsend. The letter is written with vigor and puts Mr. Fairchild in a very unenviable light.

Alderman Morris was of the opinion that it was a personal fight between Townsend and Fairchild. "The former has evidently got the best of the fight, and the Attorney General will have a difficult time to explain his position."

The general tenor of remarks among the other Aldermen was strongly in sympathy with Townsend's side of the controversy. One of them said that it seemed the purpose of the Attorney General to worry Tweed to death, as dead men can tell no tales. Two of them objected to saying anything on the subject. Ring matters seem to be a delicate matter for some of the Aldermen to touch upon.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

Carolan O'B. Bryant, who has been under every thimble in this little game says he is preparing a statement that will surprise many people.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

DIABOLICAL ASSAULT ON A MARRIED WOMAN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Intense excitement prevailed among the people living in the northern portion of Westchester county yesterday, owing to a horrible outrage perpetrated on the person of a young married woman during the previous evening. At a secluded place near Wilson's Corners, in the town of Ossining, and situated about two miles west of the Harlem Railroad station at Pleasantville, Charles Brundage, an industrious farm laborer, lives with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, whose ages range from four years to three months. Their cottage is some distance from any public thoroughfare, and the nearest neighbor almost a quarter of a mile away. After returning home from his daily toil on Tuesday Brundage set out for Pleasantville, with the object of purchasing some groceries, that being the nearest place where he could obtain them. This was about seven P. M. He had not been gone longer than fifteen or twenty minutes, when two strangers, who had evidently watched him going away, called at the house and asked for some food. Mrs. Brundage—who is a delicate looking person, twenty-two years old, of slight form—promptly shared her little store with the mendicants, who partook of it outside on the stoop. After eating they opened the door, and, uninvited, entered the house. One of the wretches then approached Mrs. Brundage and roughly seized her arm. The poor woman, who was in the act of arranging some needle-work, aimed a blow at the fellow with the scissors which she held in her hand, striking him, she thinks, in the face, as he uttered the exclamation, "My God!" Both of the miscreants then tied her arms behind her, and taking a rubber ball covered with yarn from one of the children they forced it into the poor woman's mouth, thus effectually rendering her unable to make the slightest noise. She immediately fainted, and while in this condition the villains criminally assaulted her and finally left the house. When their victim regained consciousness her hands were still tied and the ball filling her mouth. In this state she made her way to the house of a neighbor, but sank down in another fainting fit when she attempted to open the gate. Assistance speedily arrived, her hands were loosed, and the ball was taken out of her mouth. The neighborhood was at once aroused, and armed bands of men and boys started off in all directions to hunt down the two ruffians. All the evening and during the night the search was kept up, but without avail. Yesterday morning information of the outrage was conveyed to Sing Sing, when Justice Hyatt at once instructed the police force of that village to arrest every tramp they could find. Accordingly about twenty were apprehended and locked up. Later in the day, however, when Mrs. Brundage and some friends arrived, she scanned the prisoners, but failed to recognize the parties who assaulted her. She gives a detailed description of them, however, and says she could readily identify them. Arrests were being made up to a late hour last evening, but it is probable the guilty parties have succeeded in getting out of the county. Mrs. Brundage says she does not believe her assailants were tramps, as they were both well dressed. Had they been found yesterday it is not probable that the county would have been put to the expense of trying them.

CORONERS' CASES.

Charles Marmont, who pushed John Eigler, a vagrant, away from some lager beer kegs he was draining in front of the Union Hotel, causing the latter to fall upon the sidewalk and cut a varicose vein in his leg, from the hemorrhage following which he soon after died, was held in $500 bail yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. At an inquest in the Coroner's office the following verdict was rendered:—"Eigler came to his death from hemorrhage of a varicose ulcer of the leg, which might have been accelerated by a fall, the result of a push at the hands of Charles Marmont."

Officer George S. Chapman, of the Twenty-first precinct, was fully exonerated by Coroner Woltman's investigation of Patrick Gill's case yesterday. Gill was injured by being knocked down by a horse attached to a Twenty-third street car and run over by a First avenue car, near Thirtieth street, June 19, 1877.

Lizzie McCann, who was shot by a boy named Frank N. Glover, of No. 131 West Thirty-fifth street, died yesterday at the New York Hospital. It was proved that the shooting was accidental, but the boy was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

A NEWARK ALDERMAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Alderman W. F. Larue, of Newark, took place yesterday and was quite imposing. Many city officials and members of the Eureka Lodge of Free Masons, to which deceased belonged, were present. The Mayor and Common Council were present at the house where the services were held—the residence of Mr. L. H. Laosbe, deceased's business partner. After a feeling address by the Rev. Mr. Van Vranken the remains were taken to Sandy Hill, Hunterdon, N. J.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

FEAST OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF LOVERS OF TURTLE SOUP—"AS WE JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE LET US LIVE BY THE WAY."

Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the entertainment given yesterday by the Hoboken Turtle Club at their new grounds in the grove on Jerome avenue, near Macomb's Dam Bridge. It was really and truly a "feast of reason and flow of soul," and carried out perfectly the motto of the club, "As we journey through life let us live by the way," which resembles the Latin motto, "*Dum vivimus vivamus*."

The grounds were in splendid order, the day was all that could be desired, and everything in the shape of nature and art combined lent their enchantments to make this the grand gala day of a club which traces its origin backward nearly a hundred years.

The breakfast in the morning was superb and the turtle steaks all that the palate of the most fastidious alderman could desire.

In the afternoon vehicles of all descriptions commenced to arrive, and, filing in at the grand entrance to the grounds, took up positions under the shade of overhanging trees, while Wallace's band discoursed sweet strains to the surging crowd and to the guests that had promenaded *ad libitum* with the view of getting up an appetite for the many good things to come. At half-past four the dinner bell, that "tocsin of the soul," sounded a charge which surpassed that of the historic light cavalry brigade at Balaclava, and members with their guests, together amounting to about four hundred persons, sat down to such a feast as might have regaled the palate of Epicurus.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

A few words with respect to the history of this club may be appropriate. It was organized in 1796. But two of the originators are now living. They, of course, are chiefs in the "old gang" and look upon many of the present members as the "new gang," though most of the latter have passed that stage where the folly of life is no longer a novelty.

The officers are:—Mr. A. L. Ashman, president; Mr. Henry S. Goodspeed, first vice president; Messrs. Samuel H. Everett and William H. Lange, second vice presidents; Mr. George B. Dean, Jr., secretary; Mr. John J. Levy, treasurer; Mr. T. C. Dunn, caterer.

Beside keeping up its organization since 1796, the club is the parent of three others—namely, the Turtle Club, of Kings county; Manhattan and Elmira. The dining room is handsomely fitted up, and the club monogram is displayed very prominently on the furniture, and the walls and the head of the room are ornamented with the shell of a turtle killed and eaten forty years ago.

The club owns more than $1,000 worth of silver plate and is a solvent institution entirely out of debt, with many wealthy and highly respectable members on its roll.

Among the prominent men of the city at the dinner yesterday were:—Senator Wagstaff, Judge Morgan, Captain Mortimer, Mr. Gumbleton, Sheridan Shook, Frank McCabe and Colonel Dam, also a member of fifty years' standing, who is now on the list of honorary members.

TURTLE SOUP, SENTIMENT AND SONG.

Mr. Ashman, the President, in a happy speech, said that the Hoboken Turtle Club was organized eighty-one years ago when a few residents of Manhattan jolly jovial old fellows passed over to Hoboken to have a good time and initiated the very club of which he was now the president. He said but two members of the original association were now living. He remarked upon what green turtle as a food could do, and as it was the custom of the club he now sent a vegetable bouquet to Mr. Sheppard Knapp as the best turtle soup eater present. The health of Mr. Goodspeed was drunk, and responded to by that gentleman in an eloquent and humorous speech which brought down cheers from all sides. He alluded in a feeling manner to the death of a former esteemed officer, Mr. Miller, whose death in so short a time was also followed by that of Judge White. He spoke of the many old members who had passed away and the old firemen who prided themselves on their membership of this organization.

At the close of Mr. Goodspeed's speech, a quartet club, consisting of Mr. D. Baron, Mr. Arthur Cook, Mr. H. R. Humphries and J. Brown sang "To the Bravest," and Mr. Arthur Cook, in splendid voice, gave "The Rose of Killarney"—

O promise to meet me when twilight is falling
Each bird in the meadow your name will be calling,
Beside the bright water that slumbers so fair,
And every sweet rosebud will welcome you there.

After Judge Morgan had made a few remarks he suddenly paused, because he said he wanted to hear from Sheridan Shook, who, being presented with a magnificent bouquet, made a few happy remarks. Mr. Samuel Everett being called upon made a few remarks, describing the club as his "pet organization."

Mr. Black, being introduced by Mr. Ashman, gave the "Arkansas Traveller," with variations, which produced peals of laughter, and the dinner ended with music and the song of "Sweet By and Bye," sung by Mr. H. R. Humphries. As the guests prepared to return to the city one and all concluded with the silent prayer, "May I be there to see at the next meeting of the Hoboken Turtle Club."

NAVAL ACADEMY.

HOW SOME OF THE CADETS WERE ABLE TO PASS—EXAMINATION QUESTIONS STOLEN AND SCATTERED AMONG THE UNCERTAIN ONES—DISCOVERY AND SUSPENSION OF THE GUILTY PARTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 21, 1877.

It has transpired that during the early part of the Naval Academy examinations Cadets Thomas L. Bonfils, of Missouri; A. R. Hasson, of Oregon, and A. O. Haines, of the District of Columbia, by false keys entered the premises of Professor Hendrickson, head of the department of mathematics, and stole copies of the examination questions in mathematics. Moreover, during two nights, by these keys they helped themselves, unasked, to the Professor's wine.

GIVEN TO THEIR FRIENDS.

The questions were generously given to their fellows who were likely to "bilge" and these in turn bestowed them upon their friends. The result was, the problems became so widely circulated that the theft came out.

TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE.

The parties who profited by the stolen goods have turned State's evidence on the originally guilty ones, and a court of inquiry has been held and the result is the suspension of the three named above from all duties. New questions had to be propounded in the place of the stolen ones.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman W. J. Maxwell, of the District of Columbia, has resigned.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1877.

The examination of candidates for appointment as cadet midshipmen in the navy was commenced to-day. About seventy-five persons reported for examination, which will close about the 30th inst.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARTFORD AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., June 21, 1877.

The United States flagship Hartford arrived here to-day.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PREPARATION FOR EXPLORATION IN WIND RIVER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMP STAMBAUGH, Wy. T., June 21, 1877.

The primary triangulation division of the United States Geological Survey, in charge of Mr. A. D. Wilson, arrived here to-day to meet supplies of provisions. The party consists of Mr. Wilson, Ernest Ingersoll, William Shippen and laboring men, all of whom are well. They leave here to-morrow for exploration in the Wind River Mountains and northwestward. The eastern division, under Mr. G. B. Chittenden, with whom are Dr. F. M. Endlich, Mr. Clymer and Mr. House, passed through here a few days ago, well and prosperous. The weather is favorable and the work of both parties is progressing satisfactorily.

A MYSTERY CLEARING UP.

FINDING THE BODY OF AN ABDUCTED WOMAN—EVIDENCE OF MURDER.

LOWELL, Mass., June 21, 1877.

The body of Mary Ella Harrington, who was abducted from East Boston nearly a year ago, was discoverd last night in the Merrimack River, about six miles from this city. The body was bound with ropes into the smallest possible compass, sewed in a sack and weighted down.

Albert White has been arrested as an accessory to the murder of Miss Harrington. J. A. Favor is now held as principal, and several others who are supposed to have known of the murder will be arrested. The case against Favor is very strong.

PARCELS ON THE STREET CARS.

A motion was carried at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen to recommit the report of a committee making it unlawful to "allow within or upon four-fifths of all the railroad cars and omnibuses upon each and every of the street railroad and omnibus lines of this city elsewhere than upon the front platform and top of same, any bundle, baskets of soiled or other materials, bedclothes, parcels of merchandise, baggage, paints, oils, groceries, or any substance whatever."

It is probable that a different ordinance will be reported back upon this subject. Alderman Morris has introduced a substitute to the above which relates only to the carrying of "soiled clothing or soiled bed clothes, paints and oils or other greasy materials." This ordinance makes it a penalty to transport such goods except on the front platform or top of the cars or omnibuses.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN ON LONG ISLAND. THE HERALD TO BE SOLD FOR FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
On and after this (Sunday) morning the Union News Company will run an early Sunday morning passenger train, leaving Hunter's Point at 4:40 A. M., on the Long Island Railroad, whereby the HERALD can be obtained in every town on the line of the various roads as far as Greenport by 8 o'clock in the morning at
FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
Any overcharge for the HERALD in any part of Long Island on Sundays if reported will meet with prompt attention. This train makes a special trip Wednesday, July 4.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 173

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ERMINIE.
BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—CROSS AND CRESCENT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—WAVES.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

The HERALD *will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.*

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with occasional rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was weak, and, with the exception of the coal stocks, there was a general decline. Gold opened at 105½ and closed at 105⅝. Government bonds were strong and higher, while railroads were quiet and irregular. Money on call lent largely at 2 per cent, closing at 1 a 1½ per cent.

TWO MILK DILUTERS were fined ten dollars each yesterday. A third class pump will make up that amount in a week.

NEWPORT has prepared a long list of attractions for summer visitors. The renewal of the horse races of 1875 is among the probabilities.

THE CREWS in the coming eight-oared race between Harvard and Yale are so well matched in every way that the chances of victory are evenly divided. Harvard has the advantage in weight.

DOCK COMMISSIONER VANDERPOEL threatens to revolutionize the management of that branch of the city government of which he is a member. In hardly any department are revolution and reform more needed.

THE DIFFERENCE between before election and after it was illustrated in one of the city courts yesterday. The familiarity which was so welcome before the votes were counted cost ten dollars and ten days in Ludlow Street Jail after.

GENERAL JOHN O'NEILL, of old time Fenian fame, is engaged in removing his countrymen from the crowded Eastern cities and settling them in homes in the West. This is much better business than leading them across the border to be shot.

INTERESTING commencement exercises were held yesterday at a large number of colleges, academies and other educational institutions, chief among which were Princeton, Trinity College and Rutgers. Dr. McCosh gave most encouraging reports of the progress of Princeton for the past year and its plans for the future.

GENERAL HOWARD and the Indian Agent are blamed by the citizens of Lewiston for the present Indian uprising in Idaho. The charges against them are not specified, and the accusation may be unjust. General Howard, however, has been in somewhat similar positions before, and his record is not as bright and beautiful as it might be.

TIME ALONE can settle the controversy between Mr. Seligman and Judge Hilton. The former shows an immense pile of letters and telegrams approving his course; so does the latter approving what he has done. Judge Hilton declares his action will not injure the business of his great firm. Mr. Seligman is of the same opinion so far as he is concerned. In fact, both gentlemen claim to be happy, and it is to be hoped they will remain so.

THE RECENT DECLARATION of the President that politics and the business of the government must be divorced and that office-holders must let the machine take care of itself has thrown the republican party of Maryland into hysterics, particularly the Baltimore wing of it. There is not much republicanism in the Monumental City outside the walls of the Custom House and the Post Office. If the President's programme is carried out a first class political funeral is in order.

GENERAL SHERMAN and the Washington authorities seem to be apprehensive of an Indian outbreak this summer. They appear to distrust the Sioux and other tribes who, it is feared, will not readily consent to be transferred to the reservations selected for them. Some conferences on the subject took place yesterday, but nothing definite was agreed upon. General Sherman thinks the army is too weak, and that a knowledge of that fact will give the Indians courage to assume the aggressive. Why not send the idle soldiers in the numerous forts to the front? Civilians can guard the government property as securely as soldiers.

THE WEATHER.—The depression which was on Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley has now moved eastward over the lakes, and is advancing rapidly northeastward toward the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence Valley. Heavy rains attend this depression, and have fallen from Kansas to Quebec, and will doubtless cause a rise in the river levels west of the Alleghanies. Along the lakes the weather is cool and rainy, but westward it is fair, with a rising barometer, except in the extreme Northwest. The winds in the lake region as well as on the north and Middle Atlantic coasts are brisk and chiefly from the southward on the eastern side of the continent and northwestward in the centre. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the Northern sections, but is high in the Southwest. The sharp thunder storm last night had the effect of lowering the local temperature considerably. The weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with occasional rains.

A Terrible Expiation and a Double Warning.

The execution of eleven men in the mining district of Pennsylvania on the same day and for a common crime is so terrible an instance of the vengeance of offended law that it might well horrify the community but for the fact that the revolting character of the offence for which the victims suffered death demanded and justified the fearful example. It is startling to think that within a comparatively short distance of each other eleven strong, vigorous men, in the prime of life and the flush of health, were yesterday launched into eternity by the awful sentence of the law. The thousands who assembled to witness the tragedy at Pottsville, where six of the unfortunate wretches paid the penalty of their crime, must have turned heartsick at the wholesale slaughter. At Mauch Chunk, where four were executed together, the sight could be no less appalling, and even at Wilkesbarre, where a single culprit walked to the scaffold, the recollection of the scenes that were at the same moment being enacted near by must have made the solitary execution more than ordinarily impressive. Fortunately the proceedings were conducted quietly, and except that the necks of a portion of the doomed men were not broken, leaving them to die by the slow process of strangulation, there was a gratifying absence of those revolting sufferings which so frequently attend executions. The work was terrible, but it was effectively done, and the authorities acquitted themselves well in their trying duties. While the whole community felt and acknowledged the necessity of the lesson no person desired to see it accompanied by horrors other than those inseparable from it. The demeanor of the men as they stood on the brink of eternity was also fortunate. They displayed neither the abject terror which increases the painfulness of an execution nor the bravado which makes such a sight additionally revolting. Each one met death with firmness. It is a proof of the fatal character of the illusion or error to which their lives were sacrificed that not one of the eleven betrayed the secrets of the organization to which they all belonged. They went to their graves with sealed lips. Except in a single instance there came from them not even a protestation of innocence or an admission of guilt. Although they sought the benefit of prayer and uttered appeals for forgiveness with their last breath they evidently deemed it not a necessity of confession to betray their associates in a wicked and merciless organization. Must not this be regarded as a proof of the earnestness of their belief, however erroneous, that they had been wrongly dealt with by those against whom their vengeance was directed?

The Molly Maguires are now, indeed, almost as great a mystery as ever. Everybody knows the character of the society, but its organization, its secrets, its members, its modes of proceeding, are still hidden from the world. The hardships to which the toilers in the mines have been subjected caused the formation of those unions among them which exist in other callings. The union men were of course bound to demand union wages and not to work for less, and if outrages on those outsiders who might be found to take their places followed it was no more than is sometimes witnessed in the city of New York when a strike occurs in any trade. But the miners are a rough race, and when it was found that strikes only kept the men out of work, that the unions were not rich enough to support them in idleness, and that the combination of capital against which they contended proved too powerful for them, some of the more reckless among them took a shorter and a sharper method of redressing their supposed wrongs. Murder was resorted to, not only as a means of vengeance, but in the expectation that the terror inspired by the crime would compel more generous treatment of the avengers. Crime increases in enormity as the criminal becomes familiar with its face, and soon the occasional murder of some recognized or supposed oppressor was supplanted by a regularly organized system of assassination. Men objectionable for any reason to a Molly Maguire were doomed to death, and Mollies were found in plenty ready to take their share in the murder. Assassination is a cowardly and revolting crime. No person is safe against the dastardly assassin's weapon. Men in the ordinary pursuit of their business or pleasures were shot down and their dead bodies carried into the presence of loving wives, children and parents, who had seen them depart, perhaps, only a few brief minutes before, full of life and health. It is not surprising that, in addition to the terror occasioned by repeated murders mysteriously committed, and for a time appearing to defy detection, a feeling of indignation and a deep-seated determination to hunt down the criminals should have prevailed in the district subjected to this anti-American and dastardly crime. Fortunately the strong arm of justice eventually triumphed. Some of the murders were traced to the perpetrators or their accomplices, and the wholesale executions of yesterday were the result. The lesson will be an effective one on the detestable society. The Molly Maguires are, as we have said, still surrounded by mystery, but the eleven victims of the scaffold will hang before the eyes of their old associates, and there will be no more assassinations in the coal regions of Pennsylvania for some time to come.

But the lesson is not confined to the murderous Molly Maguires. It should be studied and laid to heart by those to whose desire to increase their own gains, and to whose unfortunate indifference to the interests of the labor which gives them their wealth, may be traced the evils out of which the wretched and criminal association has grown. The HERALD has given a truthful history of the origin of the troubles in the Pennsylvania mines in its interesting and exhaustive special correspondence from the coal region. Capital, in the shape of monopolies and rich corporations, has stood between the producer and the consumer, refusing to yield one fraction of its own profits to the necessities of the times and the fluctuations of the market. If the price of coal went down through the efforts of the consumers the producers were made to meet the loss, while the carrying monopolies stood firm and refused to take upon themselves any share of the burden. If mining did not pay work was discontinued and the workers must be left to starve. From this oppressive mastership came the unions and the Molly Maguires, the secret assassination and the public butchery of yesterday. No amount of gains secured by sharp practice and unyielding oppression can compensate for such results, and it is to be hoped that those who hold in their hands the destiny of the toilers in the mines may recognize the fact that their own true interests call for a different state of feeling between the employer and the employed.

It is a cause for congratulation that no attempt at rescue was made by the thousands and thousands of friends and sympathizers of the murderers who were executed yesterday. There can be no doubt that the members of the powerful organization to which they belonged looked upon their sentence as an act of injustice, if not persecution; that the condemned were in a measure to die because they had tried to redress the real or imaginary wrongs of their brethren of the coal regions. With such men the instinct of loyalty and devotion to their leaders is strong. They seldom stop to argue the right or wrong of a question or to consider the consequences to themselves in their wild pursuit of vengeance and retaliation. That no attempt was made shows how deeply the terrible lesson of detection, arrest, trial and condemnation of their associates has sunk into the minds of their rude, lawless followers. The law so often and so long defied was at last supreme. Molly Maguirism quailed before it, baffled, crushed, strangled. After to-day it becomes a memory and a tradition in the coal mines. The eleven men who died yesterday may be invested with a tinge of heroism by the semi-civilized adherents who so implicitly did their bidding, but no one will be found to take their places. The shadows of the scaffolds erected yesterday will be cast over the coal regions until at least the present generation passes away.

Progress of the War.

Fuller particulars are given in our despatches to-day of the important battle in Armenia, the essential facts of which were reported in the HERALD of yesterday. The fight at Zerdikhan was the first general action of the war, and a force of eight thousand Turkish infantry, with artillery, was there so badly beaten that it seems to have gone to pieces. As the fall of Erzeroum was before imminent this decisive event will render it inevitable. From all the details received of the position of Montenegro that little State appears to be making a gallant fight against the superior numbers of the Turks. The latest accounts confirm the report of a complete Montenegrin victory at Martinitza, where the Turkish force was annihilated. It is said that the Czar regards the result of the Montenegrin struggle with great concern, and this fact exhibits him in full sympathy with the whole Christian world. Constantinople despatches say that the Turks have seventy thousand men in Montenegro. They may have half that number; but if these men were in Armenia how much more effectively they might fight for the Moslem cause! Armenia is vital to the Empire; Montenegro is not. Clearly the power that first makes mad the men who are to be ruined may be credited with the inspiration of the Turkish policy that, come what may, Montenegro must be conquered. One of the presumed purposes of so large a force in the northwestern provinces is, moreover, that they should be handy to prevent Russian operations in the western passes, and they seem likely to fail even in that, since, if there shall prove to be any basis of truth in the reports in regard to the passage through Servia of the Russians, they can be so suddenly in front of Sophia that the Moslems in Montenegro will be helpless against them. Heavy firing is in progress all along the Danube. The Turks are mightily afraid of the Russian torpedoes. Austria is fast concentrating her troops on the frontier in anticipation of a Russian move into Servia. The report of slight Turkish successes at Bajazid and Van are offset by another that the Kurds are deserting by thousands to the Russians. The reported discovery of an attempt to destroy the Suez Canal is a queer story. It will naturally not be immediately believed. In fact it has the appearance of an invention intended as a preliminary excuse to "precautionary" movements on the part of England.

A Masquerade.

The enemies of rapid transit held a masquerade yesterday evening at Chickering Hall. All fashions of costume were seen in the exhibition—the "heavy villain," the clown, the harlequin and the exquisite—and every character, of course, wore a rapid transit mask. The spectators were in a large degree composed of car conductors, switchmen, drivers, track repairers and other horse car railroad employés off duty, with a fair sprinkling of gentlemen who, like Tennyson's northern farmer can hear nothing in the question of city railroad travel but the word "proputty—proputty—proputty," and a handful of woe-begone Assemblymen who represented the Sixth Avenue Railroad in the Legislature last winter. Of course they were enthusiastic as the speakers gave an account of their stewardship or expressed their ardent affection of any rapid transit that can never be successful. One individual in the assemblage chose to lay aside his mask and to declare himself opposed to rapid transit altogether, and entirely satisfied with the present horse cars, crowded and filthy, carrying other live stock besides their unfortunate passengers, and filled with rheumatism and consumption in the winter and fever and diphtheria in the summer. The exhibition was a remarkable one, but it will scarcely send back to Albany next winter any of those representatives who so stoutly stood up last session for the selfish interests of a few individuals and three or four grasping railroad corporations against the comfort, health, convenience and interests of a million people, and against the prosperity and growth of the metropolis.

A Vigorous Foreign Policy.

The American people, without distinction of party, feel a refreshing sense of national dignity in view of the prompt energy with which Secretary Evarts is asserting and protecting the rights of American citizens in every part of the world, on every occasion when they are assailed or interfered with. This revival of the foreign policy which was so strenuously maintained under the old democratic administrations will give great satisfaction to all citizens who have a just pride of country. Foreign critics used to decry it as an aggressive, bullying policy, but Americans regarded it as a simple discharge of national duty. Even Jackson's threatening Message, which extorted the payment of our claims against France, was not bullying, but an energetic determination to take justice into our own hands if it was refused by a foreign Power. No feature of the old democratic policy was so popular or did so much to intrench that party in public confidence as its sensitive jealousy for American honor, its quick resentment of anything approaching an insult and its unflinching determination to make our flag respected and our citizens safe in every quarter of the world. Secretary Seward was disposed by personal temperament and national feeling to maintain the same policy; but the civil war and the exciting domestic controversies which followed crippled the vigorous tendencies of his own mind. Our attitude toward foreign nations was feeble and almost pusillanimous from the beginning of the civil war down to the appointment of Mr. Evarts as Secretary of State. The closing of the Southern question by President Hayes put an end to that period of feebleness, and we have once more an administration which has a high sense of national character and an unhesitating purpose to make American rights and American property as secure all over the world as they are in the interior of our own country. Whatever may be thought of the new administration in other respects the country will indorse and applaud its jealous and exacting spirit toward other nations. We shall have but few occasions for exerting vigor as soon as it is understood that we will not permit the rights of our citizens to be trifled with in any part of the world to which their business or pleasure may call them.

The decisive steps taken in relation to the Mexican border and in rebuke of a recent interference with our maritime rights by Spain are followed by a course equally energetic toward South American States on the Pacific coast. An American vessel, called the Georgia, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, struck on a reef in Magellan Straits and was taken off by a wrecker named Jones, who is a citizen of Chili. This Jones took advantage of the helplessness of the captain to force an extortionate bargain, which the steamship company repudiated. The American captain afterward put to sea with the Chilian custom house officers on board and sailed for Callao, a port of Peru. The Chilians had sufficient influence with the Peruvian authorities to get the vessel seized, and when she sailed from Callao she was pursued by a Peruvian gunboat, captured and brought under the guns of a Peruvian fort. At this stage of the business the case was brought, a few days since, to the attention of Secretary Evarts, who forthwith telegraphed an order to our Minister to demand the immediate release of the Georgia, with simultaneous instructions to our naval commander to co-operate with the Minister. Mr. Evarts placed his action on the legal principle that the Georgia had committed no offence against the laws of Peru, and that he would not tolerate an attempt by the government of that country to execute the laws of Chili against one of our vessels.

The Tweed Confession.

All attempts to manufacture sympathy for Tweed out of the course which Attorney General Fairchild pursued in relation to his confession will prove futile. Tweed is only suffering the just penalty of his conduct, and even if he should die in prison the penalty will not be out of proportion to his guilt. It is preposterous to say that he has been wronged by the refusal of the Attorney General to accept his proffered testimony on the conditions which he exacted. Tweed is in Ludlow Street Jail by the operation of law, and it was in the discretion of the Attorney General to decide whether he would accept or refuse him in his proffered character of State's evidence. It is sometimes in the interest of justice to promise immunity to one member of a confederacy of crime as a means of obtaining legal proofs for the conviction and punishment of other members. But ordinarily it is a subordinate accomplice who is permitted to save himself by testifying against his associates, and not the chief conspirator and ringleader of the gang. Tweed was the leading spirit of the corrupt Ring, and if anybody ought to be punished to the full extent of the law it is Tweed. His testimony would have been of no value against Connolly, who is out of reach in safe exile; of no value against Hall, who is also a fugitive; and even against Sweeny it could have had no effect, except in the civil suit, as he came back under a guarantee of exemption from criminal prosecution. It would be unjust to censure Attorney General Fairchild for his refusal to release the master spirit of the Ring on his proffer of testimony against his associates. As the controversy about this matter is likely to prove warm and excited it is proper that Tweed's personal grievance should be set in its proper light. He only gets what he richly deserves, and his complaints must be laid out of view in any correct estimate of this transaction. It must not be supposed that censure of the Attorney General implies any tenderness for Tweed.

It is simply and purely a question of the propriety of this officer's official action. He professes to think it beneath his official dignity to make a direct reply to the statement of Mr. Townsend, and gives out that he will make a report to the Governor of the State. Until the public is in possession of that document fairness to Mr. Fairchild requires a suspension of judgment; but if half of what Mr. Townsend states is true the Attorney General is in sore need of a vindication. If he is fit for his office he should have been able to decide, within three days after receiving Tweed's confession, whether it was of any value in the interests of justice, and if he found that it was not he should have promptly returned it to Tweed's counsel with an explicit refusal. Had he adopted this simple straightforward course he would have kept himself out of a scandalous scrape, and there would have been nothing in his conduct requiring vindication. Had he desired a fuller and more explicit statement from Tweed his proper course was not to employ go-betweens and seek personal interviews, but to return the confession into the hands of its author, with a statement that he considered it insufficient and an intimation that he would give such attention as it might deserve to a more explicit confession. Even if his motives were good Mr. Fairchild bungled the business, and the fact that he is not ready to come forward at once with a vindication of his conduct will be interpreted by the public as a proof of the weakness of his case.

The Destruction of St. John.

Again we are called upon to give the details of one of those appalling calamities that from the impressions they produce on the mind serve to fix the periods of time more certainly than inscriptions on the most majestic monuments. Scattered through the pages of history and the unwritten stories of the past handed down to us by tradition are events similar to those that have in our own day transpired at Chicago, Boston and St. John, and each stands in the memory like a monument that lifts its head above the mists of time. At midday on the 20th St. John, New Brunswick, was a busy city, the centre of an extensive commerce and industry. But the scourge of fire swept over it before nightfall, and now its site is but an expanse of smoking ruins. The people who on Wednesday last rose and went about their daily business from comfortable homes are now in a large part houseless dependants on the charity of those who may be disposed to aid the sufferers from such an overwhelming disaster. We publish to-day a full report of the scenes during the fire. Appeals are now being made by the city authorities of St. John for the aid so much needed by the suffering people, and we are sure that generous New York will not be backward in granting it in a prompt and liberal manner. Such a terrible visitation may at any moment surprise even this city, notwithstanding the efficiency of our fire department and our abundant supply of water. Dreadful calamities like that at St. John obliterate national boundaries and unite nations in a common bond of sympathy for those who suffer.

More College Burglars.

Here comes another story of college burglars, this time at the Naval Academy. Three students entered the house of one of the professors by the help of false keys, stole the examination papers and drank his wine. It is not nice to read that they distributed copies of the examination papers to other students who were mean-spirited enough to accept and use them. We trust the authorities will make an example of all who are guilty in this matter. It is a little easier to forgive the burglary than the contemptible act of using stolen examination papers. If college boys get no higher sense of honor than this with their education it would be far better to keep them at home and let them learn a trade—say street sweeping.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lace pockets are worn with summer dresses.

Old time Ohio democrats favor General Tom Ewing.

Black lace veils, dotted with yellow chenille, are worn.

Kelley of the pig iron lungs has dined with the President.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor.

Solomon in all his glory was not a raid like one of these, Judge.

It is about time that General Jack Logan refused another office.

That old line Whig has been found in General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky.

See here, Rochester *Democrat*, give us back that item about Mary Clemmer.

The apostles were Jews, and they could not have got into the Grand Union.

Rear Admiral William E. LeRoy, United States Navy, is at the New York.

Professor Charles Elliot Norton, of Cambridge, has gone to summer at Ashfield.

Hon. John H. Gear will probably be the republican candidate for Governor of Iowa.

General Mahone's chances to be the next Governor of old Virginia are daily increasing.

General Sherman will leave on the 28th inst. for the Black Hills and Yellowstone region.

Suits of navy blue bunting, trimmed with white braid, are very pretty for young girls.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks that ladies' husbands and dresses are now worn tight.

Many papers are reproducing our article on the death of the democratic party, chromo and all.

At the recent Lady Godiva procession at Coventry the Lady was dressed in a pullback, which didn't make much difference.

Mr. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, the newly appointed Minister to France, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue.

The *Spectator* says that Motley was not entirely successful in England, because he was irritable and did not like English opinions.

To the New Jersey editors:—Do not sample too much of that Central New York wine. Take our word for it that it is quite good.

At a picnic where two fellows are flirting around the same girl she shows her preference by sending the other fellow to the spring for water.

A Paterson man came over to New York and discovered that there were dead fish in the Croton water. That was the excuse he gave his wife for not drinking any.

Among the many odd fabrics used for dresses this season are unbleached sheeting and ticking. The sheeting is trimmed with torchon lace, and the ticking with twine fringe.

The beautiful Joe Pulitzer, who expected to win where Schurz might have lost, says he likes Hayes because Hayes is a man of ideas and innovation, who repudiates republican and vindicates democratic doctrines.

London *Fun*:—"Little Boy—'Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother.' Servant—'Doctor's out. Where do you come from?' Little Boy—'What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you. We had a baby from here last week!'"

THE WAR.

Ominous Activity Along the Danube.

REVOLTS AMONG THE KURDS

Full Details of the Battle Near Delibaba.

THE SUEZ CANAL THREATENED

Has England Found the Long-Sought Pretext for Egyptian Occupation?

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA ALLIED.

Montenegro Battling Desperately for Existence.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 22, 1877.

Great activity is displayed by both armies all along the line of the Danube. Kalafat was bombarded yesterday afternoon, and desperate artillery engagements have taken place at several points. The firing was especially heavy at Rustchuk yesterday. The crossing is expected at any moment, and the Turkish infantry are completely equipped and confidently awaiting the hour of action.

ALARMS AT RUSTCHUK.

The HERALD correspondent at Rustchuk reports that night alarms are frequent at that point. The authorities are in dread of torpedo attacks on the gunboats lying there, and keep the garrison continually on the *qui vive*.

SKIRMISHING ON THE RIVER.

Sixty Turks landed near Kalarash on Wednesday night. They were attacked by Russians and were nearly all killed and wounded after an obstinate resistance.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE CROSSING.

Barges used for transporting corn on the Danube have been transformed into floating blockhouses for conveying infantry across the river, and made proof against bullets and fragments of shells. The Roumanian army has fully completed its arrangements and is ready for the *mot d'ordre*. The flat lands along the Danube which were covered with water are now free, but it will require a week or ten days for the muddy surface to become dry enough for road making. The weather is hot and dry.

THE KURDS IN REVOLT.

According to the HERALD special from Vienna the Porte is organizing 12,000 flying cavalry against the Kurds, who are joining the Russians by thousands. The Mohammedanism of the Kurds is not of a radical kind, and they have evidently concluded to waive any slight religious objections to the Russians they may have for the sake of making such terms with the conquerors as may be of the greatest advantage to them.

REPORTED TURKISH SUCCESSES.

The special correspondent of the HERALD at Pera telegraphs that it is reported there that the Turks have driven the Russians out of Van and Bajazid. This reads like the news from Ardahan a few days ago.

PLOTS AGAINST THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Cairo correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs that the government of the Khedive has discovered the existence of a plot that may exert a considerable influence on the future of the war. Several evil disposed persons have entered into a conspiracy with the object of destroying the passage of the Suez Canal by blowing in the banks with nitro-glycerine at a point between Ismaila and Port Said.

MEASURES OF PRECAUTION.

The discovery of this conspiracy has created considerable excitement and the Egyptian government is seriously alarmed. The most stringest measures of precaution have been adopted to foil the conspirators. The Khedive has appointed a commission for the defence of the canal, with General Stone Pacha as President. Admiral McKellop Pacha, Admiral Frederigo Pacha and Captain Morice are the other members of the commission. Troops will patrol the banks, and every possible effort will be made to prevent the carrying out of the design.

WILL ENGLAND SEND TROOPS?

The English government has taken alarm and requested the Khedive to watch the canal with renewed vigilance. It was in compliance with this request that the commission was appointed. The publication of this fact will probably arouse public opinion in England to such an extent that the government will be called upon to despatch troops for the protection of the canal, and thus the British government will be supplied with the pretext they have been waiting for. It remains to be seen in what light Russia and the Mediterranean States would regard an English occupation of Egypt.

GERMANY GETS ENGLAND'S COVETED ALLY.

The HERALD's correspondent at Berlin de-

clares that the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's offering Austria an offensive and defensive alliance are fully confirmed. These proposals followed immediately upon the signature of the London protocol, but the Austrian military authorities prevented their definite consideration or acceptance at that time.

AUSTRIA READY TO STRIKE.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the Austrian government is concentrating from 20,000 to 40,000 troops on the Servian frontier. It seems to be now beyond all doubt that Austria has determined to occupy Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is expected that the passage of the Danube by the main body of the Russian army will be the signal for the Austrians to cross the frontier.

MAGYAR AGAINST SLAV.

The HERALD correspondent in Bucharest reports that it is stated in that city that Hungarian feeling is very bitter against Roumania in consequence of the stand taken by the principality against Turkey. No people are more hostile to the designs of the Panslavists than the Magyars, who, when they had the power, oppressed the Slavs as much as the Austrians oppressed Hungary. They owe an old grudge to Russia for helping Austria to quell their own insurrection in 1848-9. The feeling runs so high that the Hungarian authorities have prohibited the collection of money to aid the Roumanian wounded.

A TURKISH COLUMN ANNIHILATED.

The HERALD correspondent at Spalato confirms the report cabled yesterday morning of the defeat of the Turks by the Montenegrins near Martonitzi. The Turks, under Ali Saib, were completely routed, and their army was simply annihilated. Their tents, arms, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Montenegrins and only a small number escaped to Spuz. The Montenegrin army continues to hold an advantageous position.

THE MONTENEGRIN HEROES.

The Vienna correspondent of the HERALD states that the news of the Montenegrin success near Martonitza is fully confirmed. The accounts which have reached the Austrian capital are from the best possible sources, and they represent the Turkish loss as being fearful.

A DREADFUL DEFEAT.

Contrary to Turkish reports of the junction of Suleiman Pacha and Ali Saib, the *Times'* Cetttinje correspondent, in a telegram dated June 21, says, relative to the Turkihh defeat near Spuz:—"Later accounts show there never was a worse panic, a more disastrous rout, known in the annals of war between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction.

NUMBERLESS DEAD.

"The Turkish dead cannot be counted because they lie along the plain nearly up to the Spurz, and the artillary of the city prevent approach. General Petrovics reports about one thousand dead within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins. The spirits of the people are very high here. It is confidently believed Suleiman will be driven back to Nicsics."

THE GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The HERALD's correspondent at Vienna sends further confirmation of the disastrous rout of the Turks in the Arras Valley, near the passes of Topak Kaleh. More than 30,000 men were engaged on both sides. In addition to the loss of their commanding officer the Turks left 600 dead on the field and were forced to retreat to Delibaba.

A GUNBOAT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Rustchuk despatch reports that on Wednesday the Russians collected a number of boats and six small steamers behind an island near Pirgos. A Turkish gunboat sent to reconnoitre narrowly escaped a torpedo launch. Considerable firing ensued across the river, without much damage to the Turks, although as the Russian boats were some time exposed to a heavy fire it is believed they suffered severely.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT DELIBABA.

We have now detailed information respecting the first conflict in the open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia, a brief account of which was telegraphed you yesterday. It will be remembered that Mukhtar Pacha reinforced the troops at Delibaba some days ago and ordered Commander Mehemet to advance through the passes from the Aras Valley and Pasin plain and meet the Russians. Mehemet, therefore, descended the slope and took up a position at Zeidikan or Saidachan, which is ten or twelve miles southwest of Toprak-Kaleh and just in front of the passes above mentioned.

THE PASSES ABANDONED.

His artillery strength is not stated, but it was not strong. His infantry was not above eight thousand and he had little or no cavalry, and that was of a bad quality. The Russian left, under Lieutenant General Tergukassoff, had, on the other hand, about ten thousand infantry and plenty of cannon, besides an effective cavalry force.

THE TURKS FORCE THE FIGHT.

The Turks brought on the fight by advances on the 15th inst. The whole day was spent in an artillery duel, but on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was evidently a settled plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at six o'clock under a terrible cover of artillery fire.

COULD NOT BE STOPPED.

Notwithstanding the Turks returned a steady fire, the enemy continued to advance and finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish right flank, seized a commanding hill and quickly threw up breastworks and there established four field guns, which enabled them to rake almost the entire front of the Turkish line.

A SWATH OF DEAD MEN.

From this moment the losses of the latter were serious. Their men fell rapidly. Their artillery was dislodged and the infantry exposed without support to a murderous fire. For over twenty minutes the Ottomans stood before this new attack.

LOSS OF THEIR COMMANDER.

At this crisis Mehemet fell dead. To increase the difficulties ammunition ran short. At ten o'clock the height which the Turks held at the opening of the battle was no longer tenable, and by midnight the last Turk was driven off. A cavalry charge followed, converting defeat into rout. What followed is not yet clear.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

One account says the Russians advanced into the Plain of Pasin, two miles from Mukhtar's position. This is apparently confirmed by a Russian official despatch saying:—"General Tergukasoff has left Zeidikan and is marching upon Kuprikoi."

HAS HE THE RIVER BEHIND HIM?

On the other hand, Mukhtar Pacha's main position was, at last accounts, near Zewin, and it is certain that the Arras, which is not fordable at this season, flows between him and the troops beaten on Saturday, which would protect him from the Russian left wing.

CLOSING IN FROM KARS.

Another report says, however, that some of the army around Kars has advanced toward Erzeroum, which may explain Mukhtar Pacha's threatened position. The latest Turkish advices, dated June 17, say the Turkish left wing is retreating on Erzeroum, followed by a Russian general.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

An Erzeroum despatch, dated June 21, evening, says:—"The Russian left wing has fallen back on Khaliat and Zeidikan. The Turkish right wing is in front of the mountain gorge of Delibaba. Mukhtar Pacha is still at Khorem-Duzee.

RUMORED TURKISH CAPTURE OF BAJAZID.

The Constantinople *Bassiret* announces that Faik Pacha, Turkish commandant at Van, having been advised of the approach of 1,000 Russians, despatched a body of cavalry and infantry against them. The Russians were defeated and fled to Bajazid, the district about which place the Turks have invested. As Faik Pacha has cut them off from all assistance the capitulation of Bajazid is imminent. A Pera despatch to the *Globe* says Bajazid has been retaken by the Turks.

SERVIA MASSING TROOPS.

The Servian government is sending to the northeastern frontier all the Servian civil and military officers conversant with the Russian tongue. The opinion is gaining ground that the Russians are no longer averse to crossing the Danube between Turn-Severin and Gladova. It is thought possible that the Austrian Court might be induced to leave Eastern Servia to the Russian troops, on condition that the other provinces were left to Emperor Francis Joseph's control.

A CHAT WITH THE CZAR.

Prince Milan was very kindly received by the Czar, who listened with great attention to his account of the difficulties in which Servia is placed. The Czar assured Prince Milan that Servia might always reckon on his sympathies. No opportunity seems to have been given Prince Milan to express himself directly, much less to receive any instructions; but according to information reaching Vienna the opinion of the Czar and his goverment still is that Servia should not stir. As for any positive prohibition there can be no question of that, for by so doing Russia would take upon herself a responsibility she has been always careful to avoid.

MORE EXPLANATIONS TO THE PORTE.

M. Cristics, the Servian representative at Constantinople, has renewed his declarations of Servia's neutrality. He denies that the Servian government will allow the Russians to march through Servia.

AUSTRIA TRUSTS HER NOT.

Notwithstanding Servian promises Austrian militia to the number of fifteen battalions have been called out and taken up a position at Negotin. The Servian forces are now calculated to be really equal in number to the Turkish force at Widdin. Austrian intervention in Servia was publicly discussed in Vienna last night as expected very shortly.

HAS NOT MOVED YET.

The statement that occupation of Turkish territory by Austrian troops is imminent is denied in official circles in Vienna. The mobilization of an army corps is also denied. A Vienna correspondent denies the report of the mobilization of the Servian militia.

AUSTRIA'S HOUR FOR ACTION NIGH.

A Vienna despatch confirms the report that Russia has invited Austria to make military preparations for the purpose of preventing the Montenegrins from being utterly crushed. The Austrian Foreign Office is not inclined to move in the matter. The correspondent adds:—"Certain signs in Ministerial quarters, however, point to the probability that the moment is considered close at hand when further inaction on the part of Austria might unfavorably prejudice her future position in connection with the solution of the Oriental question."

ANOTHER VERSION.

The *Post's* despatch from Vienna says there has been considerable word splitting on the matter of Austrian military preparations, On to-day's Bourse an official representative of the government denied the statement which was first published by the Ministerial *remdenblatt* that two army corps were about to be mobilized. The official *Abendpost*, however, did not contain any contradiction. It is known that large detachments have been watching the frontier since last year. Some increase in their number would suffice, especially if, as is semi-officially asserted to-night, no action but merely demonstration was intended.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent explains the origin of the rumors relative to the mobilization of Austrian troops, which almost caused a panic in Vienna yesterday. Every year he says since the commencement of the troubles on the Dalmatian and Croabian frontier, which extends 500 English miles, it has been occupied by four divisions who, on a peace footing, only number 25,000 men. All that has been done was to consult with Radich and Molinari about eventually placing these four divisions or two army corps on a war footing.

PROVIDING FOR CONTINGENCIES.

The time for doing this, however, was not fixed. being made dependent on the turn of events, such as a renewal of the Turco-Servian war and the spread thereof to the neighborhood of the Austrian frontier when the comparatively weak cordon of troops now guarding the frontier would be insufficient to protect it, and events might even arise which would force Austria to intervene for the protection of her own territory. In view of such contingencies preparatory measures for putting the four divisions on the frontier on a war footing have been taken. All rumors are reducible to this.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR DALMATIA.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that at a military council in Vienna, of which General Molinari and Baron Von Rodich were present, it was resolved to strengthen the forces in Dalmatia by about 5,000.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

A despatch from a Kostar correspondent dated June 19 says Suleiman Pacha has joined Ali Saib, and their united armies are marching upon Cettinje. This report is probably untrue, and must have been obtained from Turkish sources before the battle near Martinitza.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

The *Political Correspondence*, of Vienna, publishes a telegram dated Ostrok, June 20, stating that five pachas, commanding forty battalions, twenty guns and 5,000 cavalry, attacked the Montenegrin position near Ostrok on Sunday. Fighting has been proceeding uninterruptedly night and day until the present time. The Turks so far have not gained a foot. The telegram, however, contemplates the possibility of the Montenegrins being finally compelled to give way. The Turks suffered immense losses during the last three days.

INCAPACITY OF VUKOVICS.

The dissatisfaction of the Montenegrins with General Vukovics, which was recently reported, seems to be well founded. A correspondent with the Montenegrins, telegraphing from Cettinje under date of June 19, admits that Suleiman Pacha occupied the strong position of Planinitza unopposed owing to the incapacity of Vukovics, who, after he had decided no longer to oppose the revictualling of Nicsics, remained inactive until the Turks entered that place, instead of providing for the defence of Planinitza.

RUSSIA COMING TO THE RESCUE.

Notwithstanding the gallant fight which the Montenegrins are making the odds against them are so great that there can be little hope of ultimate success except some of the Turkish troops now operating against them can be drawn off. The distress in Montenegro is likely to cause an important change in Russian strategy. The Czar is greatly concerned as to the fate of Montenegro, whose only chance appears to lie in the Russians marching across Servia to Novi Bazar, whence they might fall on Mehemet Ali's rear.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday Herr Simonyi announced the following interpellation:—"Does the government consider the Treaty of Paris broken by the action of Russia and Roumania, and does it not consider that it is now time to appeal to England and France under the tripartite treaty of 1856 to enforce the Treaty of Paris?"

THE GREEK NAVY.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has passed the new military organization law. The Minister o Marine intends to present a bill for the organization of the navy.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

The Roumanian Senate is engaged discussing the new convention to be concluded with Russia relative to the co-operation of the Roumanian army in the war beyond the Danube.

TURKEY NEEDS EVERY PIASTRE.

The Turkish Senate has not agreed to the reductions of the estimates voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The government consequently referred the budget back to the Deputies.

HOW THE CHRISTIAN DOGS PAY.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has decided by a large majority that it is advisable to postpone for the present the question of the admission of Christians into the army, they continuing to pay the exemption tax.

PEACE RUMORS AGAIN.

A special Constantinople despatch to the *Golos* asserts that Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador to the Porte, has counselled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the Ministers, except Redif Pacha, Minister of War, favor peace.

IT STILL CONTINUES.

Cannonading continues at Rustchuk. The Russian battery has been dismantled at Slobosia.

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.

The Levant *Herald*, a newspaper printed in English at Constantinople, has been suspended. This is the second time since the war.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Relative to reports concerning the action of the Prince Von Reuss at Constantinople, the *North German Gazette* states positively that Germany has not departed from its attitude of reserve relative to the Eastern question.

AVERSE TO ENGLISHMEN.

A military correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that all military attachés except English have gone to the front. Unfortunately officers of the headquarters staff say an English military attaché was so received by the Grand Duke as to render his remaining with the Russian army very uncertain.

ENGLISHMEN TO LEAVE THE KHEDIVE'S SERVICE.

Despatches from Alexandria represent that the English government has ordered MacKillop Pacha and other British officers in the Khedive's service to resign.

ALEXIS AT PLOEJESTI.

A special from Ploejesti announces that the Grand Duke Alexis has arrived there.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA AT MARBLEHEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, June 21, 1877.

The annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club occurred off Marblehead to-day, in the presence of a large number of invited guests and others specially interested in aquatic sports. Promptly on time, at eleven A. M., the signal for the start was sounded, and a few minutes later the start was made. The course sailed was from the stakeboat off Marblehead harbor, leaving Halfway Rock on the starboard hand, Harding's bell buoy on the starboard hand, Egg Rock on the starboard hand and Big Rock Stakes on the port hand. At 11h. 15m. the various boats entered passed the stakeboat in the following order by classes:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOONER YACHTS.

Name.	Owner.	Time. H.	M.	S.	Measurement.
Magic	C. V. Whitten	11	13	57	80.25
Halcyon	George H. Brooks	11	15	50	79.35
Brenda	James L. Little	11	17	31	61.20
Foam	T. D. Boardman	11	18	12	76.50
Azala	Com. John M. Forbes	11	20	—	60.60

SECOND CLASS SCHOONER YACHTS.

Name.	Owner.	Time. H.	M.	S.	Measurement.
Romance	Vice Com. Amory	11	11	38	35.60
Fearless	Eben B. Phillips	11	29	25	54.15
Latona	J. L. Pitman	11	20	00	55.50

FIRST CLASS SLOOP YACHTS.

Name.	Owner.	Time. H.	M.	S.	Measurement.
Madcap	Walter C. Cabot	11	16	42	42.00
Wayward	Rear Com. Sears	11	18	25	42.20

The wind at the start was blowing very strongly from the southwest, and for about a mile or two from the stake the Magic was perceptibly ahead of all the others, the Halcyon coming second, Brenda third and Foam fourth, closely followed by the Azalea, Romance, Fearless and Latona.

As the sloop yachts started quite irregularly they got considerably out of their course, but the Wayward, although entered last, caught the breeze splendidly, keeping almost even for a mile or more with its lively competitor, the Magic.

The whole distance of the course was exactly twenty-eight and one-quarter miles, or twenty-nine miles in the aggregate.

THE HOMESTRETCH.

The Halcyon was the first to round the home stake, but no time was taken of this or any yacht which followed until passing the judges stakeboat. The Halcyon also took the lead of all the others, passing the home stake in 4h. 30m. 30s., winning the first class prize of $200.

She was soon followed by the Fearless, of the second class schooners, taking the first prize of $100 in this class. The Wayward, of the first class of sloops, won the first prize of $100 in this class. The order in which the boats passed the home stake, with the actual and corrected time of each when taken, was as follows:—

Name.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Magic	3	29	21	4	15	34
Halcyon	4	07	02	4	30	30
Foam	4	29	38	4	27	22
Brenda	4	41	31	4	31	32½
Azalea	4	37	28	4	25	58
Fearless	4	36	30	Not taken.		
Romance	Not taken.			Not taken.		
Latona	Not taken.			Not taken.		
Hayward	4	58	05	4	58	05
Madcap	5	02	28	5	01	50½

AN ILLINOIS SCANDAL.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS OF THE STATE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, June 21, 1877.

There now exists a good deal of surprise and comment in this State, occasioned by the publication of a letter in the Bloomington *Pantagraph* from Mrs. John Sweeney, wife of Dr. Sweeney, a former trustee of the Home, saying that she was the author of the article which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 23d ult., in which were made the most grevious charges of official fraud, mismanagement and ill-treatment toward the children, as well as the immoral atmosphere surrounding the entire institution. Mrs. Sweeney says she felt it her duty to bring the matter before the public, through the press, hoping that the new Board just appointed by Governor Cullom would inform themselves upon the condition of the Home and make it in reality what it is in name, to the hundreds of children who are now inmates. An honest, impartial inquiry will reveal the fact that there has been no misrepresentation of the miserable condition of the Home, the immoral influences surrounding it and the unchristian manner in which the children have been treated for several years past. A short time after the letter was published Mrs. Sweenov went in person to Governor Cullom and gave her reasons for making war upon the institution, and the immoral conduct of certain officials which have at one time made the young lives of the girls, inmates of the home, full of shame and remorse.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

GERMAN COOLNESS.

France Warned that Bismarck is Watching De Broglie.

SIMON'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

A Defence by MacMahon's President of the Council.

Withdrawal of a Cabinet Bill in the English Parliament.

Prince of Wales and a Brilliant Company Dine with General Grant.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 22, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the relations between Germany and France are increasing in coolness, so much that the reserve is perceptible in all the communications from the former Power. It is stated that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has recently been instructed, restricting his social intimacy with President MacMahon's *entourage*, ordering him to hold aloof from the clerical cliques and their *dames d'Etat*. The German government, despite the pacific assurances of the Duc Decazes, continues to mistrust the clerical-monarchical tendency of De Broglie's Cabinet.

A WARNING IN TIME.

Although no signs of a serious storm are yet apparent, it is clear the French Ministers ought to pay close attention to Germany's diffident reserve and accept it as a warning.

GRANT DINES WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a dinner given by Mr. Pierrepont in honor of ex-President Grant last night the Prince of Wales was present, attended by Major General Sir Dighton Probyn, Controller of his household. General Grant sat on the right of the Prince and Mrs. Pierrepont on the left. Mrs. Grant sat opposite the Prince, having the Duke of Richmond on her right and Mr. Pierrepont on her left. Mesdames Grant and Pierrepont were the only ladies present.

A GALAXY OF TITLES.

The other guests were the Turkish, Austrian, German, French, Italian and Russian Ambassadors; the Dukes of Argyll, Wellington and Westminster; the Marquises of Salisbury, Hertford and Lansdowne; the Earls of Beaconsfield, Derby and Carnarvon; Earls Granville and Manvers, Lords Cairns, Manners and Houghton, also Sir Stafford Northcote; Mr. Cross, Home Secretary; Mr. Gawthorne Hardy, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Beckwith and Jesse Grant.

JULES SIMON'S JUSTIFICATION.

In the French Senate at Versailles yesterday M. Jules Simon, recently President of the Council, spoke in justification of the late Ministry. He said complaints respecting his conduct of public business were mere pretexts. The real cause of the fall of his Ministry was that it had been in harmony with the republican majority. M. Simon declared he was pained to see the rules of parliamentary government trampled under foot with terrible unceremoniousness. The present proposal for the dissolution of the Chamber was intended to complete the ruin of parliamentary government.

A WARM APPEAL.

He appealed to the Duke de Broglie to repudiate his intention of setting up official candidacies and to disavow the disgraceful language of papers which proposed to sweep away the Republic. He concluded that the Ministers would not and could not be bonapartists, but were neither legitimists nor orleanists. They were an ambiguous government, and the Republic would finally triumph. (There was applause which lasted several minutes.)

DE BROGLIE DEFENDS THE MINISTRY.

The Duke de Broglie demonstrated that the proposal for dissolution was not contrary to the constitution. He said:—"President MacMahon is in harmony with the tendencies of the majority of the Senate. Do not abandon him." In reference to the charge that the Ministers are not republicans, the Duke said they kept within the spirit of the constitution. In reference to other accusations he said the Ministers were sincerely attached to the Church, but they disowned no principle of public law. None of them desired to compromise the country in religious intrigues or war on religious questions. He concluded:—"The country will not hesitate between President MacMahon and the Dictator of Bordeaux, the chief of the radical army."

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

VICTOR HUGO'S VOICE IN THE SENATE.

The discussion upon the report of the bureaus in favor of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was begun in the Senate yesterday. Victor Hugo, in a long speech, pointed out the importance of the Senate in a conflict between two powers of the State.

A THREATENED DUEL.

In the Chamber of Deputies Baron de Saint-Paul, Bonapartist, asked M. Leon Renault whether, in consideration of the payment of a million francs, he had not undertaken to facilitate the entrance of the Count de Chambord as King into Paris in 1875. M. Renault denied the accusation. There was great excitement in the Chamber over this incident. It is believed M. Renault has sent M. de Saint-Paul a challenge.

VOTING SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS TO THE MINISTERS.

The Chamber subsequently refused to vote direct taxes, but unanimously voted supplementary grants to the Ministry of War, the reporter of the Budget Committee observing that although the Chambers refused to pass any vote which would imply confidence in the government, it was disposed to vote all that was necessary for the conduct of the public service.

BONAPARTISTS AND ROYALISTS DISAGREE.

A despatch from Paris states that since the opening of the debates the platform of the Cabinet seems more and more narrowed. The royalists will remain with the Cabinet, but the Bonapartists immediately after the dissolution, it is said, will advocate the rule of President MacMahon till 1880, but will demand an appeal to the people after the expiration of his term of office.

A NAPOLEON WITH THE LEFT.

Prince Jerome Napoleon voted in favor of the Left's order of the day in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

A Ministerial decree authorizes the issue of long dated Treasury bonds of 500f., bearing interest of 20f., the amount to be applied to meet obligations for public works.

THE SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

The United States schoolship St. Marys, Commander Pythian, from New London May 26, has arrived at Lisbon, Portugal.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE WITHDRAWN.

In the House of Lords, yesterday afternoon, the Duke of Richmond announced the withdrawal by the government of the Burials bill.

A SAD PROSPECT—THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons last night the Indian Budget was introduced. A resolution was agreed to authorizing the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to raise $25,000,000 on the credit of the Indian revenues to cover deficits arising from successive famines, depreciation of silver and increasing depression of trade.

The *Standard* in its leading editorial this morning denies that the government intend to ask supplementary credit for the protection of British interests in the East.

A VERDICT AGAINST BRADLAUGH.

In the trial of Charles Bradlaugh and Miss Annie Besant, for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral, which was commenced before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury on Monday last, Mr. Bradlaugh yesterday finished his defence. The Lord Chief Justice in his summing up said a more injudicious and ill advised prosecution was never brought into a court of justice, but if the jury was of opinion that the book was calculated to injure the public morals then, however pure and good was the intention of the defendants in publishing the work, their duty was to find them guilty.

The jury, after being out an hour and a half, returned the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that the book is calculated to deprave public morals, but we entirely exonerate the defendants from a corrupt motive in publishing it."

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said:—"I direct you upon that to find a verdict against the defendants."

The prisoners were ordered to reappear to-day week, in the meantime being allowed out on bail.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA PARALYZED—FAMINE AND REVOLUTION—JAPAN STILL AFFLICTED WITH THE SATSUMA REBELLION—BLOODY AFFRAYS BETWEEN SAILORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21, 1877.

The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived to-day, bringing over eight hundred Chinese merchants and news to the following dates:—

CHINA.

HONG KONG, May 26, 1877.

There is no abatement yet of the suffering from famine in the Northern Chinese Provinces.

The arsenals at Shanghai and Foo Choo have stopped work for want of funds.

There are rumors of contemplated important military movements in the extreme western provinces. Large loans are solicited, but obtained only in part and with great difficulty. The government is absolutely paralyzed by internal political disorders and the calamities of flood and famine.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 6, 1877.

The situation in the Southwest is virtually unchanged. The imperial troops occupy all the strong positions, and the exact locality of the rebel leaders is absolutely unknown. Nevertheless, it is certain that agitation continues, and large tracts in Kinsia, in the extreme western part of the island, are held by roving bands of insurgents. The authorities say it is useless to carry the conflict into the mountains, where great loss of life would be inevitable. They prefer to wait a certain result, without sacrificing blood and treasure at this moment. Neither foreigners nor Japanese possess any true understanding of the condition of Satsuma. The government frankly acknowledges that some weeks must pass before the end is assured. There is no anxiety, however, as to the ultimate perfect success of the imperialists. Official returns of the casualties of the Satsuma rebellion show the killed in battle on the imperial side to be 10,135; died in hospitals, 824; wounded, 8,752; now in hospital, 5,684; recovered and returned to duty, 263.

Frequent affrays have occurred in Yokohama between the sailors of ships of war of various nations—Russian, English, French and German. Much blood has been shed, with occasional loss of life. On the 4th of June two French sailors were killed. These conflicts grow out of quarrels, engendered by the present condition of Europe.

The reports in Yokohama newspapers of revolts in other provinces besides Satsuma are thus far totally without foundation. False reports are in circulation of trouble between Japan and Corea. The two countries are on perfectly good terms.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1877.

ALARM OF SENATOR SPENCER AND FRIENDS NOW SOJOURNING IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Senator Spencer and the party of friends who went with him to the Black Hills on a prospecting tour, and to lay the foundation of a great city in the gold mining region, are evidently alarmed for their personal safety, judging from an excited despatch received to-day by the Secretary of War from Senator Spencer predicting the extermination of the settlers and miners in the Black Hills by the Indians unless troops are sent immediately for their protection. No matter how serious may be the predicament in which Senator Spencer finds himself, his cry for help has created a good deal of amusement at his expense. The Secretary is disposed, however, to take the Senator at his word, and will do what he can to extricate him from his difficulty.

THE REMOVAL OF THE SIOUX—FEARS OF ADDITIONAL INDIAN COMPLICATIONS.

The Secretary of War and General Sherman called on the Secretary of the Interior to-day and had a long general conversation upon Indian affairs, mainly referring to the transfer of the Sioux to the Missouri River. The Commissioner sent to select points to which they are to be transferred according to the treaty made with them, are understood to have reported favorably upon Whitestone and Medicine creeks as the two among the eligible places. There is some want of faith in their willingness to go there yet. A general interchange of views was had without reaching a conclusion. General Sherman was also in consultation with the President on the same subject.

Should any intractibility on the part of the Sioux manifest itself there is serious apprehension in official quarters that, in view of the depleted and therefore inefficient strength of the army on the frontier, the whole Indian business in the northwest may be involved in grave and dangerous complications. In cases of discontent among the tribes it is thought encouragement to rebellion will be given them by the "squaw men," or renegade whites, acting as interpreters and telling them of the weakened condition of the army as published in the newspapers. The army is the only agency the Indians really dread. Further consultations will be held to-morrow to see what can be done by the War and Indian departments to meet the requirements of the present emergency.

A GALE IN IOWA.

IOWA CITY, June 21, 1877.

A northwestern gale struck this city last evening and in ten minutes did much damage, overturning chimneys, blowing down trees and fences and injuring the crops in the surrounding country. The steeple of the Presbyterian Church, with part of the building, was blown down; loss to the church about $7,000. The spire of the Congregational Church was wrenched out of the perpendicular and its foundation cracked so that it must be replaced.

HEAVY RAINS IN OHIO.

DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS AND CROPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 21, 1877.

This city and the surrounding country have been visited for the past few days, and particularly this morning, by an almost continuous succession of the heaviest rains experienced in the month of June for many years. On the night of the 19th, and again to-day, the fall of rain was tremendous. Great damage by floods, estimated at no less than half a million dollars, is reported in various directions. At one point northwest of the city, not far from Tremont, three miles of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad track is washed away.

Fortunately the wind in this immediate vicinity has not been violent. The worst apprehensions are felt, however, for the wheat crop in this region, which has been badly broken down, and will suffer extensively, both from this cause and it is feared also from rust. The prospect before this storm was perhaps the finest in ten years. The corn crop will also be seriously affected, it being impossible to give it the necessary cultivation on account of the incessant rain.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 22—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England falling, followed by rising barometer, southwest, veering to colder northwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States rising barometer, northwest winds and rain, followed by cooler clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States statoinary or higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southwest to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

For the Gulf States nearly stationary temperature and pressure, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the lake region stationary or higher pressure and temperature, northerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley stationary or higher pressure and temperature, northerly winds, possibly shifting at western stations to southerly, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys stationary, followed by falling barometer, higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional showers in the former district, with southeasterly winds, and in the latter northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly.

The Missouri River will generally fall, the Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary at and below Memphis.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City and Cape Henry.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	58	61	3:30 P. M.	80	82
6 A. M.	68	62	6 P. M.	76	74
9 A. M.	71	69	9 P. M.	69	70
12 M.	79	77	12 M.	72	69

Average temperature yesterday 70⅜

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 72⅜

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

This evening Miss Weathersby will receive a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and in addition to her own charming performance of the hero of "Evangeline" several new features will be introduced. Mr. George Fortesque is soon to join the company.

"Waves" will be withdrawn from Wallack's after this week to make room for "Crabbed Age."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is at the Hoffman. J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and and Houston Clinch, of Savannah, are at the New York. A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Albemarle. H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, is at the Windsor. United States Marshal R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, is at the Grand Central. F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, is at the Buckingham. Colonel David C. Houston, United States army, is at the Everett. General John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue. Captain William Watson, of the steamship Parthia, is at the Brunswick.

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SARATOGA'S INQUISITION.

The Hebrew Children Cooling Off.

HILTON STILL A TORQUEMADA

Joseph Seligman Writes Another Epistle.

THE JEW OF COMMERCE DEFENDED

The din of the Hilton-Seligman controversy has considerably abated, although it continued yesterday to form a topic of discussion among many people, especially those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the disturbance. Public opinion has pretty well exhausted itself, individual discussion has grown unprofitable, and all that apparently remains are the two sides of the question, which all along existed, but were forgotten in the midst of personal and religious feeling. Those who allowed themselves to become excited were calmer yesterday and inclined to reflect upon the two most important considerations of Mr. Hilton's action—motive and responsibility. People of the Jewish persuasion began to think that they had made the matter too much their own and were inclined to believe that anything which affected the question of civil rights was at least as much for their consideration as American citizens as Hebrews. They argued that what might be done in Saratoga might be done elsewhere, and that the issue might prove prejudicial to that great factor of our free government, religious freedom. The foregoing impressions were derived from conversations had with a number of prominent Jews, and they denote a tendency to weigh dispassionately what had previously wrought so strongly upon their natures.

NO FURTHER EXPRESSION NEEDFUL.

The counsel of the Messrs. Seligman, Mr Edward Lauterbach, when questioned yesterday with regard to the proposed denunciative public meeting, said he thought after the expression of sentiment already made that further demonstration would be unnecessary. A number of gentlemen, he said, had so opined, among them Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who had addressed a letter to Mr. Seligman on the subject. After stating that he had been consulted on the question of a public meeting to be held by citizens other than Jews to protest against the action of the managers of the Grand Union Hotel, Mr. Bryant wrote:—

It really seems to me that there is no occasion for any other expression of public opinion in regard to this matter than that which is heard from the mouths of everybody in all public places. There is now, as I think, but one opinion, and that is decidedly and even vehemently against the principle to which I refer. It is better, therefore, I think, to let the public feeling do its proper work and put down, as it will effectually, the pitiful prejudice of which I have spoken.

Mr. Lauterbach desired to say nothing further on the matter, and seemed inclined to think (as did many others with whom the writer conversed) that enough had been already spoken to vindicate Mr. Seligman's position. There were some rumors yesterday of further withdrawals of Hebrew business connections with A. T. Stewart & Co., among which were mentioned the firms of Fechheimer, Goodkind & Co., of New York and San Francisco; Fechheimer, Frank & Co., of Cincinnati, and Bierman Heidelberg & Co., of Pittsburg.

MR. HILTON COMPLACENT.

A visit to the wholesale establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co. found Mr. Hilton attending to his business affairs with an exterior as calm and unmoved as that of Regulus.

"I speak moderately enough, do I not?" he inquired of the writer in the middle of an interview.

The proposition was assented to.

"Well, this is the way I have spoken to every one in relation to this subject; yet, one would imagine from some of the public reports that I was violent beyond measure."

In answer to interrogations Mr. Hilton remarked that the notoriety of the past few days was entirely unsought for by him. "I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that a man who runs a dry goods establishment ought not to run a hotel. It may lead to uncomfortable complications. Now quite a number of business acquaintances come in here and expect to get easy terms for apartments in the Grand Union Hotel. I tell them that the estate owns the hotel, while the firm own the store. I happen to be running both, and while I occupy that capacity I mean to perpetuate my own ideas of management. It is one thing to sell goods to a man and quite another to let him rooms. It is customary at many hotels to give favors and advantages to certain classes that are denied to others, and to charge higher prices for the same accommodations to some than to others. Now, I wanted to do away with such unfair discriminations and afford equal facilities to all guests at the Grand Union, while exercising a due regard for the comforts of all. I gave Messrs. Clair and Wilkinson instructions to this effect. My step regarding the accommodation of Jews was taken with the purest business motive. Mr. Seligman undertook to force a controversy upon me, and I frankly explained my action and the motives prompting it. Mr. Seligman's son-in-law was informed on the day before he sought rooms at the hotel that he would not be admitted. Yet Mr. Seligman proceeded to force an issue with me, and he succeeded. I am not alone in this matter, but find support from all quarters of the country and from among the Jews themselves. In the pursuit of my business here I make no distinction between Jew and Gentile. Why, I have Jews in my employ to-day, in whom I have the greatest confidence and trust accordingly. It is absurd to take offence because certain of your national characteristics are disliked by other people. Every day one may see in the newspapers, 'No Irish need apply,' 'No Germans need apply,' 'No Catholics desired,' or 'No Protestants are wanted.' Does anybody feel aggrieved at this, or do any of the people mentioned regard it as insulting to their race or creed? And as to the withdrawal of business from our house, what does it amount to?—merely a drop in the bucket. If those who stop their connections can stand it, I'm sure we can.

"Look at this pile of letters I have received in support of my action," said Mr. Hilton, putting forty or fifty communications before the writer. They were from all parts and from all kinds of people, including some of the Jewish persuasion. Hotel keepers wrote to thank him for the stand he had taken; merchants conveyed emphatic commendations of his course, and anonymous strangers applauded in large lettered epistles.

"You see," said Mr. Hilton, "this high handed outrage is only a tempest in a teapot after all, and I wish you would correct the impression that I am a violent crusader or anything of the sort. I haven't time to follow the newspapers nor reply to all that is said in them. I expected a little tirade when I adopted the course I did. I expected to meet it, and I have done so."

Mr. Isaac Rosenstein, of No. 105 Franklin street, states that the reported interview with him in yesterday's HERALD was incorrect. It appears that a reporter who called for Mr. Rosenstein was directed to another person, and hence the mistake.

THE JEWS AND THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The events of the past few days recall to mind the circumstance that about 1867 the Israelites of the city took serious offence at the action of one or more fire insurance companies of this city. A reporter, with a view of learning the extent of the dissatisfaction existing among the Israelites at that time, called upon Mr. Henshaw, secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters. He states that the underwriting companies did not generally refuse to issue policies to Jews, although individual companies may have done so. About that time the number of fires among the lower order of Jewish tradesmen was very large, and some companies refused Jews, as they refused Irish or Americans who were suspicious persons. The Israelites issued a circular addressed to all the companies, asking each company individually if their directory had decided to refuse policies to that race. "I don't think they received many answers," said Mr. Henshaw, "for the circular was considered a piece of impertinence."

The president of a large company had a clearer recollection of the facts and to the writer said:—"About ten years ago there was one company, which has now passed out of existence, that sent a circular to its agents urging the necessity of exercising great care in taking risks from Jews, on account of serious losses then recently sustained. I shall not give you the name of the company, for some of its founders are now officers of other companies, but it was originally largely founded by Israelites, had an Israelite president, and Jewish stockholders at the time the circular was issued. The circular created a little flurry among people of that faith, and a general inquiry was made among the companies as to which, if any, refused to insure the Jews as a class. The reply to these verbal inquiries of the companies was they discriminated with regard to Israelites as men, the same as they would discriminate against an Irishman, an American or a German whose antecedents were bad. A circular was issued by the Hebrews, signed by the late Benjamin Nathan, Mr. Hendricks and others, asking the companies for information on this point. The answers indicated that there was no distinction against them as a race, and policies were written for every respectable Jew who applied, while in the case of Jews to whom suspicion of dishonest intentions attached policies were generally refused."

MR. SELIGMAN SATISFIED, BUT NOT WITH HILTON—AN ESSAY ON THE "TRADE JEW"—MORE GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SARATOGA, June 21, 1877.

The ashes of the Jew and Gentile controversy here have still some live embers among them. Mr. Joseph Seligman has written another letter to Judge Hilton which is evidently intended to make a smoke in Gotham, but, although strongly impregnated with sulphur, is not so pungent as his first epistle on the same subject. The following is Mr. Seligman's letter:—

ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH, MY FRIENDS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, June 20, 1877.

To Judge HENRY HILTON, care A. T. Stewart & Co., New York:—

DEAR JUDGE—The *Times* of the 19th inst. has a statement made by you which contains so many inaccuracies and misstatements that I am reluctantly compelled to address a second letter to you, "more in pity than anger." You are trying to get out of your dilemma by stating that the Union had been placed absolutely in the hands of Messrs. Clair & Wilkinson, and that they were instructed to discriminate and Mr. Seligman fell under that discrimination. Mr. Wilkinson is a gentleman and expresses to me before witnesses his regret at being ordered from headquarters to make no exception whatever. Next you say, "If Mr. Seligman had come to Judge Hilton personally he would perhaps have seen to his accommodation." You are too kind; but I prefer not. I am very comfortable at the Clarendon.

A LIVELY EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

You say Mr. Seligman is "spoiling for a fight" with you because A. T. Stewart & Co formerly bought nearly all of their foreign exchange from him, and have now discontinued so to do. How ridiculous! If I had to fight all the people who do not buy my exchange I should have to fight forty-four and three-quarter millions out of forty-five millions in the United States. You say Mr. Stadler and other Jews importuned Mrs. Stewart to direct some share of the estate funds to Hebrew charities. How foolish to make that request when they knew that the bulk of that estate was directed in another direction, to the exclusion of nearly every other charity!

THE TRADE JEW.

And now comes the most ridiculous part of your defence. You don't object to Hebrews or Israelites, but you don't want Jews, and especially no "trade Jews." You ought to know that a certain people four thousand years ago introduced Monotheism among the heathen of Asia, your ancestors, for aught I know, and that there never was any distinction made in the above names except by bigots like Ferdinand and Isabella, some of the Popes of the fifteenth century, and a sapient ex-judge in the nineteenth century, who wants to make that nation repulsive. Had you lived three hundred years ago you might have succeeded in erecting ghettos for those persecuted people. What do you mean by a "trade Jew?" If trade is not respectable why have you changed the ermine for the yardstick? I contend that trade may be conducted honorably and respectably. Of course it is not always so conducted, and more is the pity. You say you are only the trustee, the custodian, of the Grand Union Hotel in honor bound to so manage that it should not deteriorate during your office. Is that all the security Mrs. Stewart has? If so it may be high time to change managers.

TELLTALE STATISTICS.

The *Daily Saratogian* of the 19th publishes the arrivals on that day, 107 at the United States Hotel and only twenty-nine at the Grand Union. That will never do for a $2,000,000 hotel, and the United States Hotel did not cost one-fourth that sum. I would advise you to join Professor Adler's Society for Ethical Culture, where everybody, irrespective of faith or creed, is welcome to listen to a lecture which inculcates tolerance, humanity, modesty and gentlemanly bearing, and which will, I feel sure, render you a wiser and better man and a more popular merchant; but I confess that as a hotel keeper, in this enlightened, tolerant and progressive Republic, you will never do.

Yours, very truly, JOSEPH SELIGMAN.

WHEN THE DISCOURTESY BEGAN.

In an interview with Mr. Seligman, this morning, he said:—

"Many papers appear to think that there has been a personal controversy between me and Judge Hilton. Let me assure them that such is not the case. I never exchanged a discourteous word with Judge Hilton or any member of the firm until, by the attempted insult to my family, he compelled me to write him the letter which appeared in the New York papers of Tuesday and Wednesday."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

The laws of the United States know neither Jew nor Gentile, but place all races on the same level.

[From the Norristown (Pa.) Herald.]

The Jews could apply the law and compel a backdown of their adversaries, but it is not worth while.

[From the Springfield Union.]

The Jew has as many rights as the negro, and it is quite out of the question to permit Judge Hilton to begin shutting hotels to Jews, when we have just succeeded, after so many difficulties, in opening them to colored men.

[From the Newark Journal.]

Is not the Jew as good as the negro? Are the children of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob lower in the social grade than the children of Ham?

[From the Boston Globe.]

There is no such ground as Judge Hilton urges for a distinction against Jews as a class. Some of them may have offensive peculiarities, as what nationality has not? It will probably be found impracticable for a great hotel at a summer watering place or anywhere else to consult all social prejudices and attempt to set up a standard of genteel or refined conduct for its guests.

[From the Washington Republican.]

No American can regard the adoption of a rule excluding all Jews generally from such a prominent hotel as the Saratoga Grand Union except with feelings of indignation.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

It is only the ignorant and the vulgar that have race hatreds.

[From the Hartford Post.]

It is not likely that the matter will be suffered to rest where it is. Both parties are rich and determined men, and the lawyers will, in all likelihood, be given an opportunity to profit by their resentment.

[From the Springfield Union.]

The extent to which the rich Jews of New York have filled up Saratoga within a few years has been the subject of general remark and a great deal of freely expressed annoyance among the large class of persons who are prejudiced against the chosen people, not on account of their religious belief, it should be stated, but because of their vulgarity of manners and the ostentatious and often insolent display of their wealth. No doubt a good many persons who would not think of justifying Judge Hilton's order will be induced thereby to patronize his hotel.

The Baltimore *American* says that Judge Hilton "was too passionate to be logical," and continues:—"On the whole we suspect that the affront was prompted more by a personal motive than anything else, and that future developments will confirm this theory."

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

Here and there a vulgar beggar of yesterday, suddenly mounted on horseback by virtue of shoddy or petroleum, may side with Judge Hilton's intolerance and bigotry, but his order will cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every true, liberal minded American.

[From the Providence Press.]

Seligman dislikes Hilton.

[From the Albany Times.]

Whatever the legal aspects of the affair may be, and whatever explanation may be offered, it is evident that Mr. Hilton has made a great mistake—one of those mistakes which in their consequences are sometimes, as Fouché said, worse than a crime.

[From the Newark Journal.]

What kind of Christians are they that impel these hotel keepers to say, "No Hebrews need apply here?" We fear they are of the most advanced type of Pharisee.

[From the Albany Journal.]

The race that boasts of a Mendelssohn, a Meyerbeer, the Rothschilds, a Disraeli, a Pasta, a Malibran and a Rubenstein can smile superior to the vulgar slight of a hotel keeper, even though his name be Judge Hilton, and he forgets the divine injunction, "Judge not that ye be not judged."

[From the Utica Herald.]

We are inclined to think Judge Hilton explains and defends and condemns too much. He may hate the Jews if he will. He may have the moral right to exclude whom he will from the public house he controls. In all this he is not required to assert himself the autocrat of all social proprieties. Neither is it necessary that to be able to keep a hotel a man revile the guests he declines to receive.

[From the Utica Observer.]

To exclude a man from a hotel on account of his religious opinions is to strike a blow at the foundation stone on which the State government and the federal compact rest. It is true that the blow struck by Judge Hilton is puny, ineffectual and withal contemptible. But nevertheless he should be made to feel in a proper and practical way that prejudice, proscription and bigotry are not paying investments in a free country.

[From the Lowell Courier.]

Saratoga has a little sensation just now which is likely to grow to a pretty big one before it disappears.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

A denial to Hebrews of hotel accommodations at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, seems like a return to the sentiments of the Middle Ages. It smacks of the era when the mediæval idea of a banking institution was a wealthy Hebrew on a gridiron.

[From the Troy Whig.]

The proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel have clearly exposed themselves to prosecution under the fourteenth amendment, and the laws to enforce it.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The action of Judge Hilton may very likely benefit the hotel profits of this season, but it seems certain to considerably injure the great Stewart business by the withdrawal of Jewish custom, to the extent of millions of dollars a year.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Jews want to know if their race, which contributes so largely to the material prosperity of the country, has no rights under the constitution.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

They must not expect society to be deeply stirred by a quarrel between two men, whose only claim to distinction is their money and whose only craving appears to be for a little notoriety.

[From the Pittsburg Leader.]

In truth, Judge Hilton, or Mrs. Stewart if she instigated him, seems to have explicitly violated the Civil Rights act by pandering to even a meaner prejudice than that waning one against "the nigger," to punish which the act was passed.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The late A. T. Stewart was a narrow-minded bigot, if, as appears to be the case, he forbade the accommodation of Jews in the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. If the order originated with Judge Hilton the remark may be transferred to him.

[From the Jersey City Argus.]

Judge Hilton ought to summer at Hilton Head. As the case stands now Hilton appears to have lost his head.

[From the Jersey City Argus.]

Judge Hilton seems to have made a fool of himself about that Saratoga hotel business, and if there is any law bearing on the subject it is to be hoped Mr. Seligman will make him pay the penalty.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

It is strange and mortifying enough that in this boasted era of civilization, enlightenment and liberality the bigoted and heathen spirit of the dark ages should be manifested in a State which claims to be the first in the Union toward the Israelites, a class of the community which has been characterized by intelligence and public spirit and domestic virtues and some of whose leading men are among the chief statesmen and capitalists of the world.

[From the Brooklyn Union-Argus.]

It is the woman who has made the summer hotel-keeper shudder at the sight of a Hebrew, for into his ear she has poured her complaints, her threats and her entreaties.

[From the Trenton Gazette.]

This country cannot and will not tolerate social or business ostracism on account of race or creed.

[From the Fishkill Journal.]

It certainly appears extraordinary, now that a colored man has his rights to hotel accommodations guaranteed by the Civil Rights bill, that a white gentleman should be excluded because he is a Hebrew.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The recent order issued by the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga declining to furnish accommodations to Jews we have every reason to believe is just, and demanded by a condition of affairs at that establishment which could no longer be tolerated with safety to its business interests.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

This is a country that offers the greatest liberty to all creeds and classes, and in attempting to discriminate against any sect Judge Hilton has made a grievous error.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

We rejoice to think that there is independence enough to resist this vulgarity and that the resistance has begun where it strikes the highest in rank of these snobs.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The question of a man's religion, so long as he conducts himself as a gentleman, should not be considered.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

If it is understood that the Grand Union is to be a gathering place for Christian and heathen snobs a great many Christians and heathens who are neither Jews nor snobs will seek some other abiding place.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

We hope to see the respectable Israelite take high ground on this subject and not allow himself to be drawn into a fight provoked by what has repeatedly disgusted him and which is really a disgrace from which he has suffered.

MOSES, THE SON OF MAIMON.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. F. DE SALA MENDES BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION ON MOSES BEN MAIMON.

Dr. Mendes delivered his concluding lecture in the course on Hebrew Language and Literature before the Hebrew class originated by him at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, last evening, at the rooms, corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. The Doctor introduced his subject by stating that, although it was somewhat ahead of the period reached by the class in its studies, he had selected the great Maimonides as a fitting theme for the closing lecture on account of the bright lessons of liberality of thought his life afforded. Moses Maimon was born in the year 1135 at Cordova, in Spain. His father, himself an intelligent man, resolved that his son should receive all the liberal education which the age afforded. Consequently young Moses was duly instructed in the natural sciences, medicine and philosophy, while from his father he received a thorough Biblical and Talmudical education. His characteristic was his clearness of method, his power of sorting and grouping the most diverse details. Like Aristotle, he was the foe of confusion and disorder. He did not much esteem poetry; its looseness and exaggeration of expression were at variance with his precise and sober nature. Yet his whole literary aim may be called a poetic one; he strove to demonstrate to the religions of the world that they were all excelled in all noble features by Judaism; that the truth was to be found with Abraham's seed. His education, as well as his labors, were frequently interrupted by the religious persecution of the fanatic Almohades, Moorish caliphs. The family of Maimonides emigrated to Fez, in Morocco, the very hotbed of persecution.

FORCED PROSELYTISM.

The Mohammedans forced the Jews to adopt Islam externally, to visit the mosques, &c. Quite a little discussion arose on account of some Hebrews who declared that all who pronounced the Islamic confession of faith ceased to be Hebrews—were idolaters, in fact. Moses combated this view, and his first work of any importance proved that it was not wrong to yield to such violent proselytisms when it was merely external. His first great work was a commentary upon the Mishnah or text of the Talmud, published in Egypt, whither he and his family next migrated. He drew his pen, as it were, through the voluminous discussions and arguments of that work and retained only the legal decisions. It was an independent edition of Mishnah, compiled by the light of the science of the age. He especially delighted in showing how the rabbis were quite abreast of the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate that the Aristotlelian psychology was contained in Rabbinism. This of course was a defect attributable to the age in which he lived. Maimonides wrote several letters to encourage the suffering brethren in all parts, and the Jews of Yemen included his name in their daily prayers. In 1180 he published his second great work, the "Mighty Hand," as it is called, after ten years of labor. It may be considered, said the Doctor, a completion of the plan of his former work. That retained the decisions of the Talmudic doctors, but in the same confused order as the Talmud. For instance, the laws about mourning are to be found in the treatise upon festivals. Maimonides now recast the whole in logical order, so that any man could at once refer to chapter and section. As this threatened to do away with the necessity for the study of the Talmud, he was severely blamed by the blind orthodox party, who also were offended at his rational explanations of Scripture. Personal jealousy, too, played its part. During all this time Maimonides was exercising the profession of a physician, to which his poverty had driven him, and was appointed body physician to the Sultan of Egypt. The Doctor read an extract from a letter of his in which he describes the prostrating amount of labor he had to undergo in the exercise of his office. He yet found time to write a third great work, the "Guide to the Perplexed," the most important work in Jewish philosophy. This work, too, was proscribed by the ultra orthodox clique and its liberal author censured. The Doctor gave a few illustrations of Maimonides' views in explanation of the sacrifices, the laws of purity, the food laws, the prohibitions of meat and butter combined, of shaving, of diverse garments, &c. This work was rapturously applauded wherever Jews could read Arabic, and several congregations asked him to have it translated into Hebrew. This was in the year 1200. His reply to the people of Lunel is the last writing of Maimonides extant. He says:—"I feel myself old, though not in years, by reason of sickness." Four years later he died. Jews and Mohammedans kept three days' strict mourning in Egypt, while in Jerusalem a public fast was held. Half a nation accompanied his remains to Tiberias. On his tombstone an unknown hand traced the words, "Here lies a man, and yet no man; if man thou wert, an angel being was thy father." Years later this was effaced, and one read, "Here lies Moses Maimonides, an excommunicated infidel." However greatly these verdicts are opposed, enlightened posterity has but one opinion. It is that of hundreds of Hebrew writers; it runs:—"From Moses to Moses there was none like Moses."

SLAUGHTER OF CURIOS.

"Another slaughter to-day," said Mr. Kirby to a HERALD representative as he stepped down from the auctioneer's stand at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon. "The most of our old customers are out of town, and they'll be sorry enough that they were not here when they see how this Tiffany collection has been sacrificed." The sale yesterday was the worst of the week, notwithstanding the fact that some of the best articles were offered. A bronze fish, with god, which Tiffany & Co. paid Dr. Dresser $700 for was sold for $220. An old Satsuma incense burner decorated with the portraits of Chinese celebrities, one of the most beautiful things in the collection, cost $500 and sold for $120; a pair of old Satsuma vases, fourteen inches high, $40; mammoth Kutani plaque, $22; Chinese cloisonné incense burner, $45; miniature set of Chinese armor, complete, in neat box, $15 30; Kaga ware bowl, $20 50; antique bronze box, $9; a beautifully decorated incense burner, Kaga ware, $10 50. As on the previous days the little things under $5 brought the best prices. The sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow. On the last day some exquisite Persian tapestries will be sold.

A RUNAWAY PROPELLER.

The steam propeller Governor Fenton, of the Health Officers' Department, at the boarding station, Clifton, was yesterday moored temporarily at the steamboat dock, Stapleton, the engineer and crew going ashore, leaving the engine working at half stroke. By some means the line with which the boat was fastened to the dock became loose, and the tug started, making a circuit among the many yachts anchored off the club house. Fortunately she did not collide with any of them. The boat then took a turn toward the shore, the yacht Queen narrowly escaping injury by the efforts of her crew. After passing the Queen the boat headed toward the bulkhead of the dock. In the meantime the crew of the Fenton had been summoned, when the engineer and one man took a yawl, and after some hard pulling succeeded in reaching her, and stopped the engine when within a boat's length of the dock.

OUR COLLEGES.

ST. URSULA'S GRADUATES.

DISTRIBUTION DAY AT THE URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA.

The Academy chapel was filled to its utmost capacity by the parents and friends of the pupils. A large number of clergymen occupied seats near the platform, while a dais directly facing the stage was occupied by His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. Father Quinn, Vicar General, sat on his right, and Rev. F. W. Goecklin, the venerable President of St. John's College, Fordham, sat on his left. A programme of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues and a drama occupied some two hours, but so well diversified was the entertainment that no one seemed to feel uneasy.

The "Flowers Dissatisfied" was very sweetly enacted by some twenty little misses, each of whom represented a flower, from the modest daisy up to the gay tulip. In the dialogue entitled "Mieux Vaut Tard que Jamais," a great deal of merriment was occasioned by the receipt of Christmas gifts, one of which was a loaf of hard "schwartz brod," and another a large doll, which when unwrapped was found to be a little girl of about seven years old.

"The Ides of May," a Christian drama, was divided into four acts, the following young ladies assuming the characters:—

Lucius, a noble Roman, a pagan.............Miss L. Hussey
Cornelius, a young noble Roman, a Christian. Miss M. Brangan
Pomponius, a Roman physician..........Miss K. Lowekamp
Hermit..........Miss E. Atkinson
Lucilia, daughter of Lucius, a Christian....Miss N. Morris
Dorias, a pagan slave, in attendance on Lucilia. Miss A. O'Brien
Ida, a captive, also in attendance on Lucilia, a Christian..........Miss M. Murray
Saga..........Miss A. Smith

Gold medals and laurel wreaths were then given to the graduates Misses Eliza Atkinson, Annie O'Brien, Mary Murray, Annie Smith and Lizzie Hussey. As their names were called by the Rev. John Hughes, of St. Jerome's Church, each of the young ladies approached and knelt at the feet of the Cardinal, who placed the laurel wreath on each brow and presented the gold medal, which was suspended by a white ribbon about the neck of the recipient. The graduating medal is of solid gold in form of a Maltese cross, and bears the inscription on one side "Presented to the graduate," with the name inscribed in the centre; on the reverse is the name of the convent and the date. The St. Jerome's prize medal of gold for the best essay was awarded to Miss Lizzie Hussey, donor, Rev. J. Hughes. Gold medals for proficiency in mathematics were awarded to Misses Annie O'Brien, Annie Smith and Miss Una Mulry. These medals are circular in shape, with a laurel wreath surrounding the edge. The donors are Rev. J. Farrell, a friend and Mr. J. Johnson. Miss Annie Smith received a beautiful gold medal, in form of a harp, as the first prize for instrumental music, the Rev. W. Halligan donor. Mrs. H. Huguet also donates a gold medal for proficiency in instrumental music. This was given to Miss Ellie Atkinson. The crowns of honor for good conduct were pretty white wreaths and were given to Misses Campion, Coudon, Shandley, Kinsella, Quinn, Donahue, Lowe, Garvin, Brady, E. Fisher, M. Fisher, Greiner, Henneberger, Lowecamp, Reeves, C. Hemmer, H. Hemmer, Mead, Samuels, Cavanagh, T. Mulry, U. Mulry, Curran, Murphy, Hoey, Dreelan, Maddox, McGauley, Waldron, Nugent, McGurk, Seymour, Dougherty, Dugan, Miller, Mullins, Jaques, Reynolds, McLean, Devlin, Paysen and Eagen. Premiums of books, needle cases and little caskets were given for proficiency in various studies, and when the prize of a book was awarded for plain sewing the recipient, Miss Lizzie Horgan, was greeted with much applause. Miss E. Atkinson delivered the salutatory, which was short and in elegant prose, welcoming the Cardinal, clergy and friends. Miss M. Murray gave the valedictory, "The Angel's Visit," a poetical production of regrets at parting from the school that had been "home" as well to many of the pupils. The Cardinal, who was simply attired in a dark purple cassock with red cordings and scarlet cap, then made a very short address, in which he happily expressed the hope that the tears of the young valedictorian would soon be extinguished in the smiles and joys of home, and that none of those young ladies present would forget the lessons learned of the good Ursulines. Among the clergy present were Fathers Goecklin, Thebaud and Moylan, S. J.; Farley, Cardinal's secretary; Quinn, V. G.; Farrell, O'Farrell, Flynn, Hughes, Lynch, McCready and some twenty others, who united in congratulating the Ursulines on the proficiency of their pupils. After the exercises in the chapel the clergy and many of the friends enjoyed a fine collation, and spent the afternoon wandering through the extensive grounds of the institution.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

The thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in Washington square, took place last evening in Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The Institute is composed of young ladies and gentlemen whose homes are in this city, or in Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent places. The order of exercises was opened by the principal, Dr. George W. Clarke, introducing Rev. Dr. J. R. Fisher, of the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, who offered prayer. The exercises were then continued as follows, not exactly according to the programme, for several orations contained therein were not delivered, the authors being excused:—Salutatory, very cleverly delivered by Robert E. Deane, "Let Us Have Peace;" graduating oration, by William L. Smith, "Influence of Proverbs;" a graduating essay prettily pronounced by Miss Sarah B. Spies; "Mathematics vs. Latin and Greek," by Charles W. Barton; "Latin and Greek Indispensable," by Alpheus Freeman, Jr.; "The Earth Brightens as It Rolls," a graduating essay by Miss Geraldine F. Green, the second young lady of the graduating class; "Have We a King Among Us?" a post-graduate oration, in which the Press was declared to be the ruling monarch of the hour, by J. N. Henriques. The address to the Alumni of the institute was delivered by Charles S. Withington, and the valedictory address by Samuel H. Kinsley. Then followed the presentation of diplomas by the Principal, and an address to the graduating class by Rev. Dr. J. M. King, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Washington square. The following are the names of the post graduates:—James W. Halstead, Julian N. Henriques, Charles Z. Pond (the two last have entered the New York University) and Wesley F. Smith. The following are the names of the graduates of 1877:—William Adams (has entered Columbia College), Louis Lincoln Browne (has entered the Naval Academy); Charles W. Burton, R. E. Deane, A. Freeman, Jr.; Miss G. F. Green, Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr.; Samuel H. Kinsley, Herbert C. Morean, Frederick T. Perry, Miss Sarah B. Spies, William L. Smith, Richard Van Cott, Charles H. Weed; R. E. Deane, Salutatorian; S. H. Kinsley, Valedictorian; Charles H. Weed, Grand Marshal.

The platform contained the Faculty of the institute and a number of invited guests, including several clergymen. The exercises passed off very pleasantly in the presence of a large audience, the young speakers being saluted with showers of bouquets as they finished their several efforts.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of Rutgers Female College, an institution long and favorably known in New York, took place last evening in the Church of the Disciples (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's). Unfortunately, the thunderstorm which overspread the city not only prevented the large attendance that was naturally expected, but the heavy pattering of the rain drops on the iron roof of the edifice sadly interfered with the pleasure of those who desired to listen to the various literary efforts of the young lady graduates. The exercises commenced with prayer, which was followed by an organ solo. The salutatory was handsomely delivered by Miss Amalia F. A. Booss. Then Misses Sanford and Child sang with charming taste a vocal duet, "I Live and Love Thee." An essay on the subject of "Variety" was read by Miss Josie Cary, and another by Miss Minnie R. Child on Sir Francis Drake. This was succeeded by an instrumental duet by Misses Booss and Child. After which came a German essay on Schiller by Miss Booss and a vocal solo by Miss Child. The valedictory addresses were made by Miss Ida E. Sanford, who also treated the subject "Turk or Sclave?" Degrees were then conferred upon Misses Booss, Child, Sanford and Cary. The Rev. L. D. Bevan delivered an address to the Association of Alumni, and then followed a farewell song the Doxology and benediction. The platform was beautifully decorated with flowers, arranged in various designs, of which the young ladies were eventually the recipients, in addition to the hearty applause of the audience which greeted them as they tripped across the threshold of schoolday life.

MRS. WEIL'S INSTITUTE.

The tenth annual reception of Mrs. Leopold Weil's school for young ladies, No. 13 West Forty-ninth street, took place yesterday afternoon at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Long before the hour of opening the exercises, which was designated at four o'clock, the large hall was filled to repletion with the relatives and friends of the scholars. The programme for the entertainment was very long, embracing twenty-two various exercises. These consisted of English, French and German recitations, dialogues, calisthenics, and vocal and musical performances. A French dialogue was participated in by Misses Wallace, Doctor, D. and H. Lagowitz, Bachman, Hagenbacher, Bamberg, E. Schloss and Wittgenstein, which was received with considerable favor, the young ladies acquitting themselves very ably.

Another very pleasing feature was a dialogue entitled, "Dream of the Centuries." The characters represented therein (in costume) ranged from the pilgrims of the Mayflower to the Union and Confederate soldiers of the late war. In a German dialogue, "A Scene from William Tell," Miss Pauline Wetzler earned merited approbation.

At the conclusion of the exercises a long list of names was called and diplomas and prizes presented. Among the most prominent receiving these acknowledgments were, in the senior class, Miss Sophia Doctor, who is one of the graduates; first senior class, Miss Gerti Weil; second senior class, Miss Emma Rosenbaum. For industry and proficiency in French, Misses Doctor, Dora Lagowitz, Minnie G. Wise and Master E. Frankel were rewarded with prizes, as were also Misses Fannie Wallace (another graduate), Bella Schloss and Sarah Meyenborg, for excellence in German. Misses Rosalie Sec, Reed and Stanley, of the teacher's staff, likewise presented numerous prizes to the various classes.

INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

The tenth annual term of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes came to an end yesterday noon. The examination of classes, lasting one hour and a half, commenced at half-past ten A. M. The parlor of the institution, at No. 1,515 Broadway, was filled with friends of the children, and a number of visitors found standing room in the outer hall. The youngest class was examined first, and all others in the order of their age. A picture of a woman in a kitchen, engaged in baking pies, was hung on the blackboard, and an explanation of its meaning demanded from the children. Every hand was raised with an eager desire to give the desired information, until a little girl stepped out and said.—"The woman is making pies," afterward writing the words on the blackboard. A little boy then explained that "she rolled the dough with a rolling-pin." Other questions were asked and answered, and a number of questions in mental arithmetic answered orally, while sums in addition and subtraction were worked out on the blackboard.

A more advanced class of ten or a dozen boys and girls came next and were examined in the same manner, other classes following till all the children in the school had undergone examination. A picture representing a number of tailors at work in a shop and a customer or two in the outer store was substituted for the illustration of pie baking and the subject explained in the same way. The lady teacher asked all the questions in a very distinct voice and with a careful and correct movement of the lips, and selecting the pupils who had volunteered an answer would bring them to the front and listen to their reply addressed to the audience. They all spoke with more or less hesitation and evident difficulty, but the result was, on the whole, very satisfactory, and their earnest attempts at correct pronunciation frequently excited the smiling approval of their hearers and not unfrequently their good natured laughter, which was all taken in good part by the children. Every syllable was enunciated with slowness and precision and a sentence was generally pronounced in this style:—"Meat is kept for sa-el in the bootch-err sto-wer. The voices of some of the children were low and monotonous, while others were of variable tone and seemed almost beyond adequate control.

The institute has 101 pupils in training, divided into nine classes. The ages of the children range from seven to fifteen years, though there are two above the latter age. Their nationality is as varied as that of pupils in the public schools, and they are considered by their teachers to be quite as intelligent as the average of children in the possession of all their senses. They are taught to converse, not by signs, but by speech, learning what others say by the motion of their lips, and expressing their own thoughts by word of mouth, so as to be generally understood. All of the children go to their homes for the summer vacation. The school will be reopened on the first Wednesday in September.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 14.

An exhibition was given yesterday by the youthful scholars of the above school, located at No. 41 Oliver street, which gave great pleasure to the parents of the little ones, who were there in numbers, and reflected credit on the teachers who have charge of their training. The assembly room was decorated with the national colors festooned along the walls and an interesting programme of exercises carried out. Addresses were made to the children by the invited guests, and School Trustee Duffy, on behalf of the audience, complimented both scholars and teachers on the excellent showing made by the school.

THE ST. JOHN'S ALUMNI.

The graduates of St. John's College, Fordham, appointed a committee about a year ago to draft a plan for the organization of an alumni society. Their report will be presented at a meeting to take place at the college on commencement day, the 27th of June, to be followed by a fraternal banquet. That these gentlemen have not long ago followed the example of the sons of Yale and Harvard, in trying to strengthen the ties of fellowship and gratitude which should attach them to their *alma mater*, is rather strange, and probably the present movement will be welcomed by them all.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Long Island Hospital took place last evening at the Athenæum, on Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Several of the medical faculty sat upon the platform, and the front seats of the auditorium were occupied by the students. The body of the hall was crowded with the friends of the institution, who manifested great interest in the exercises. Mr. Reuben Ropes announced that in the absence of President Rodman he had been called upon to preside. Rev. Mr. Hunt followed with prayer. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., conferred the degrees upon the graduating class and presented them to the President *pro tem.* The oath of Hippocrates was then administered, and was made more solemn by the violent storm without and the vivid flashes of lightning which penetrated through the windows. The graduating class, consisting of the following named gentlemen, was then called upon the platform and presented with diplomas:—Rial A. Denison, Florance O'Donoho, William H. Erwin, Frank Hoxie, Robert S. Hayes, Paul H. Kretzschmar, Harry H. Kane, Michael McCarthy, Reuben L. Smith, Charles F. Wright, Gary H. Wood, Edgar L. Miller, James W. Douglass, of New York; George H. Groff, B. S.; John C. Long, Cyrus B. Schreiner, of Pennsylvania; Platt E. Beach, Rev. L. B. Tuckerman, A. M., of Ohio; Henry Wharton, Theodore L. Cullett, M. D., of Illinois; William Y. Provost, of New Jersey; James S. Moore, John F. Hill, M. D.; Winfield S. Laton, of Maine; George M. Hubbard, William A. Burney, J. A. Rayburn, of Indiana; Henry E. Loches, James B. Patterson, Edward J. McPharland, of Michigan; John A. Lewis, of Nevada; David Hammell, of Ontario; Elias P. Hiff, of New Jersey.

For the best report of medical lectures during the course Paul H. Kretzschmar, of New York, was presented with a case of instruments. Edward J. McPharland, M. D., and Peter J. Curran were each presented with a pair of forceps.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, of the First Baptist Church, was introduced and delivered the oration, and Dr. Harry H. Kane, of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory. The audience was then dismissed with the benediction.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.

A very pleasant entertainment was offered to the residents of Summit, N. J., Wednesday evening in the recurrence of the annual commencement of Summit Institute. The day previous the boys had entertained their friends, Wednesday being reserved for the young ladies, who acquitted themselves exceedingly well in their exercises and were frequently applauded by a large and appreciative audience. Prizes were awarded to Miss Agnes Arrowsmith and Miss Louise Cooley for proficiency in English composition, and to Miss Emma Richards for superior penmanship. The specialty of the evening was a recitation by little Anna Anderson, which was very pleasingly rendered. The programme was interspersed with solos, Miss Lottie Gale and Miss Arrowsmith doing their part creditably and receiving the approval of the audience by encores and presentations of flowers.

Mrs. Hoagland, the principal, was present and had every reason to feel proud at the success of her pupils. At the close of the entertainment all were cordially invited to repair to the institute parlors, where congratulations were tendered the young lady graduates, the evening ending with the usual festivities.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS—THE ADDRESS OF DR. M'COSH—THE GRADUATING CLASS.

PRINCETON, June 21, 1877.

The close of the Sophomore Ball in the early hours of Wednesday morning ended one class of commencement events and ushered in a new order. Absurdity and jest succumbed to prosaic matter-of-fact, and the whole color of Princeton's company changed from gay to sombre hues. The incoming trains of yesterday brought men of letters, of rank in educational interests and of influence in the material affairs of the college. The outgoing trains carried away youth and life, ladies and their chaperons, ball decorations and dancing music. To sum it all, Princeton College became the college of New Jersey.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The first event of yesterday was the delivery of the annual address before the literary societies of Whig and Clio by Basil M. Gildersleeve, LL.D., from John Hopkins University, Maryland, in the First Presbyterian Church. As Wednesday was hall day, this was its main feature, and the oration, which was highly wrought and well studied, received close attention and many encomiums. His subject was "The Future and Conditions of American Scholarship," and at points dealt with the office and bearing of Princeton, its policy and its past course with regard to the scheme of our national education. The oration ended, the members of the audience went to their respective halls, where for an hour they held strictly esoteric council. This part of the day is very taxing to a commencement visitor who is not a hall member, there being nothing to do and little to think about. The afternoon was occupied by a baseball game between the University nine and the Alaskas, of Brooklyn, resulting in favor of the College nine by 10 to 4. The magnificent batting of Princeton was the prominent mark of the game.

JUNIOR HONORARY ORATIONS.

At half-past seven o'clock in the evening a large audience had assembled in the First Church to listen to the junior honorary orations, which have been held annually since July 4, 1783. An appointment to this stage has been a main, if not the leading, ambition of every student entering college since that time, and wearing, exhaustive preparation is given to the speeches, which take about ten minutes in their delivery. As the evening is invariably an enjoyable one, the church was crowded, and fixed attention for the most part awarded the speakers. The orators and their themes were in their order:—William D. Van Dyke, Wisconsin, subject, "Lady Macbeth;" Charles L. Williams, New Jersey, subject, "The English Language;" William Dulles, Jr., Pennsylvania, subject, "Reserved Power;" William W. McDonald, New York, subject, "The Influence of the Loyalty of Chivalry Upon English Civilization;" Abram H. Wintersteen, Pennsylvania, subject, "England's Uncrowned King;" Robert H. Mayo, New York, subject, "The Past and Destiny of War;" David Stewart, Jr., Maryland, subject, "The Promethean Gift;" Albert W. Dickson, New York, subject, "Abraham Lincoln." Judges Dr. R. R. Booth, Thomas W. McCarter, E. W. Pingry, Professor B. N. Martin. The prizes were as follows:—First prize, C. L. Williams; second prize, R. W. Dickens; third prize, William W. McDonald; fourth prize, William D. Van Dyke. In addition to the prizes for speaking, another, known as the "McClean," is given for the best written speech. This was awarded to William Dulles, Jr., the judges being Rev. John De Witt, W. T. Magie and Dr. J. O. Murray.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONIES.

To-day is commencement proper. The heat usually being so insufferable as to fatigue the most enduring. The exercises of the day opened by the forming of a procession on the part of the Senior class, who, headed by Gratula's Band, undergraduates leading in the order of their seniority, the Governor of the State, Presidents McCosh and McClean, the faculty, trustees and distinguished guests, marched to the First Church. They were followed by candidates for Masters Degree, alumni of the college and other institutions, and citizens and strangers. The chief marshal of the occasion was J. M. Cross, of the class of '67. On entering the church and being seated, President McCosh delivered a few introductory remarks to the class before him, the faculty on his left and the trustees and others on his right, and then, after a short prayer, introducing the first honorary speaker, the orations were begun and lasted several hours. The speakers on the programme numbered thirty-eight, of whom sixteen were excused. The appointments for honors are subjoined:—

The Latin Salutatory—Malcom McNeill, Illinois.
The English Salutatory—William Berryman Scott, Princeton.
The Classical Oration—"Ideals," John Howell Wescott, Pennsylvania.
The Physical Oration—"America and the Conservation of Energy," Samuel Bratton, Maryland.
Philosophical Oration—"An Enlightened Public Opinion," Ira Weils Wood, New Jersey.
*The Ethical Oration—"The Two Oppsites," Frederick Campbell, New York.
The English Literature Oration—"Milton's Prose," Walter Hazard, South Carolina.
Philosophical Oration—"Russian Policy and its Effect," Hugh Silas Stuart, Pennsylvania.
Philosophical Oration—"The Force of an Idea," Daniel Bratton, Maryland.
The Geological Oration—"Man's Habitation and Man's Habits," James Franklin Williamson, Ohio.
The Mental Science Oration—"Unpartisan Philosophy," Alexander Thomas Ormond, Pennsylvania.

The speeches ended Dr. McCosh made announcements in regard to prosperity and prospects of the College, its rapid advancement and future plans. He stated that in the past nine years it had doubled in buildings, students and special branches of study; that post graduate courses were to be opened and the number of fellowships increased to ten, instead of remaining at six as at present; that the class in museum work had been eminently successful and vested with profitable interest to all who had taken it up; that the Chancellor Green Library had been supplemented by 4,000 volumes within a year, and that an assistant librarian is to be appointed; that the museum had been greatly augmented and is continually acquiring treasures valuable to both the scientific world and to the ordinary lover of natural science. At present it can be said that all professorships are endowed. The mental science fellowship is also permanently endowed by Mrs. Chancellor Green, and not only are these prospects, but promises have been made of future emolument for the college. In buildings the roof of Dickinson is to be razed and another built of different design, and the John C. Green School of Science will probably be enlarged into a quadrangle.

THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

After the delivery of the master's oration by Senior Jyhn McPherson, of the class of '74, the prizes were announced. In connection with the master's degree this year some stir has been made on the question whether it were advisable or not to make an examination a condition of its being conferred. The question mainly arose from the action of certain members of '74, who, in addressing a circular letter to the rest of their members, deprecated the ease with which an A. M. was obtained, and intimated that it not only sunk in value, but, being granted in cases where it ought not, was used to support false representations. The result will probably be that an examination will be hereafter entailed.

THE PRIZES.

The prizes are:—

Marquand Fellow in Classical Literature—John H. Westcott, Pennsylvania.
Chancellor Green Fellow in Mental Science—Alexander T. Ormond, Pennsylvania.
J. S. K. Fellow in Mathematics—George H. Gowdy, Kentucky.
Fellow in Experimental Science—William B. Scott, of New Jersey.
Boudinot Fellow in Modern Languages—Henry C. Pitney, of New Jersey.
Boudinot Fellow in History—Richard M. Walker.

SENIORS.

Science and Religion—Frederick Campbell, of New York.
English Literature—J. B. Wardlaw, Jr., of Georgia.
Potts' Bible Prizes—J. Creighton Hume, of Maryland, and John Hood Laughlin, of Pennsylvania.

JUNIORS.

Dickinson Prize—Harry Marquand.

SOPHOMORES.

Class of 1861 Prize—Fletcher Durell, New Jersey.

The trustees conferred the following degrees:—

LL. D.—Samuel M. Breckenridge, St. Louis.
D. D.—John Dewitt, Philadelphia, and Owen Thomas, Liverpool.
D. S.—George M. Dawson, Montreal.
Ph. D.—Professor Chenault, Louisville; President Elliot, Maryland, and Professor John Gosman, Ohio.
A. M.—Professor Archibald Alexander, New York.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The graduating class in the department of arts is not so large as that of last year by eleven men. If the scientific students be included in both cases last year's class was larger by eight men. The present class numbers 109 in all, of whom eleven are scientific students. Those receiving diplomas are:—

Jerome Thompson Allman,
William Edwards Anuin,
William Clinton Armstrong,
Edward Arthur Balloch,
George Gilbert Barnes,
Austin Clark Bartles,
James William Bowers, Jr.,
Daniel Bratton, Jr.,
Samuel Bratton,
George W. Brown, Jr.,
Orville Sanford Brumback,
Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan,
William Morton Butler,
Frederick Campbell,
John Alexander Campbell,
Wm. Cunningham Campbell,
Wm. Buck'gh'm Canfield, Jr.,
Charles Sydney Clark,
William F. Dunning,
John S. Ely,
Charles Eugene Evans,
Harvey Edward Fisk,
Jonas Rudy Flickinger,
David Sieber Funk,
Frank P. Glass,
George Henry Gowdy,
Dale B. Graham,
Calvin Graves Greene,
Charles John Halsted,
F. Hartley,
Walter Hazard,
William T. Healey,
Morris John Hoats,
Frank W. Hughes,
J. Creighton Hume,
Melancthon W. Jacobus,
Baker Johnson,
Harry B. Kaufman,
Reuel Baker Kimball,
David Laughlin,
John Hood Laughlin,
Fred. Aug. Leavenworth,
Jonas Marsh Libbey,
William Libbdy, Jr.,
Charles Herbert Littell,
Rollin Harper Lynde,
Edwin Manners,
Horace Nelson Mateer,
Robert McCheyne Mateer,
Andrew James McCosh,
Samuel Hepburn McGill,
Thomas Hall McKoy, Jr.,
David Benjamin McMurdy,
Malcom McNeill,
William Morris Meredith,
William Ernest Millard,
John Moore,
Lawrence Scudder Mott,
Benjamin Nicoll,
Alexander T. Ormond,
Henry F. Osborn,
Francis E. Parker,
Henry Cooper Pit[illegible]
Jotham Potter,
Henry J. Power,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
Charles Patrick Remsen,
John Ebenezer Richardson,
W. Heister Roland,
Joseph M. Roseberry, Jr.,
Ambrose Edward Rowell,
Samuel James Rowland,
William Francis Schroeder,
John Scott, Jr.,
William B. Scott,
Frank Shepherd,
Willis Bishop Skillman,
William Emmet Slemmons,
Walter Lloyd Smith,
Wilton Merle Smith,
Frank Smyser,
Francis Spier,
Car Leopold Spethmann,
Richard Austin Springs, Jr.,
Hugh Silas Stuart,
William S. Throckmorton,
Prescott B. Vail,
George Richstein Van Dusen,
Richard Wilde Walker, Jr.,
John B. Wardlaw,
John Howell Westcott,
Frank Hines Wigton,
George Langford Wiley,
James Franklin Williamson,
Luther Deloraine Wishard,
Ira Wells Wood,
Jacob Robins Wyckoff,
William Rone Yourt.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Charles H. Anderson,
William Burgess,
Harry Dwight Chapin,
James O'Hara Denny,
Edwin Rutherford Johnston,
Edward S. McCalmont,
Donald Fraser McPherson,
William Mitchell Norris,
William Prosser Samuel,
Charles Elton Stevens,
Henry Burling Thompson.

At the Alumni dinner, held at three o'clock to-day, were many distinguished graduates and visitors. Among those present Governor Bedle, Chancellor Halsted, Rev. E. R. Craven, Professor Martin, New York University; Hon. Caleb S. Green, Rev. John Leyburn, Professors Henry and Newcomb and Professor Allen may be mentioned.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

CLASS DAY ORATIONS—PRIZES AWARDED.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21, 1877.

Commencement week at Trinity College was fairly inaugurated by the class day exercises of the graduating class on the campus this afternoon. Everything contributed to the success of the affair; the weather was delightfully bright and cool, and the attendance was made up of a large assemblage of the friends of the students, including many of the Hartford fair sex. The exercises began at three P. M. with the oration by Edward M. Scudder, of New York city, a capital effort entitled "Science in Art." John H. K. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, Pa., followed with the class poem, "The Thorny Path of Honor," and Edward P. Jones, of the same city, with the reading of the Chronicles. The ivy oration, by John Huske, of Fayetteville, N. C., the prophecies, by Harry M. Sherman, of Providence, R. I., and the pipe oration, by James D. Stanley, of Nashville, Tenn., came next in order as named, after which the presentation to "Professor" Jim, the venerable colored gentleman, esteemed for his faithful services to generations of Trinity students, was made by W. G. Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio. The exercises then closed with the epilogue by William E. Rogers, of Franklin, N. H. Three musical features at intervals in the programme were capitally rendered by the class. S. G. Hewitt contributed an original song, "The Freshman Year," sung to the familiar air of "The Mermaid;" "Where Would I Be?" from the Arion collection, was sung to the same air, and the beautiful German air, "In einem kuhlen Grunde," was selected as the music for the parting song by James D. Stanley. The instrumental music was by a band of fifteen performers selected from the city organizations. The exercises of the day closed with a dance in the gymnasium, which was largely attended and was an exceedingly pleasant affair.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Prizes were announced this afternoon as follows:—Tuttle prize—J. H. K. Burgwin, Pittsburg, Pa. Chemical—Stephen G. Hewitt, Burlington, N. J.; second prize—E. M. Scudder, New York city. English literature—George S. Chipman, Burlington, N. J. Latin—George S. Chipman, Burlington, N. J. Pascal-Fenelon prize—Lorin Webster, West Springfield, N. H. Greek—Alpheus H. Snow, Hartford, Conn. Modern Geometry—T. M. N. George, Marietta, Ga.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 21, 1877.

At the commencement of Madison University to-day the degree LL.D. was conferred upon Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, and that of D.D. upon Rev. J. B. Vinton, of Burmah, and Rev. K. O. Broady, of Sweden.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Another Weak Market for Stocks.

GOLD 105 1-2 A 105 5-8.

Government Stocks Strong and Higher—Railroad Bonds Quiet and Irregular.

MONEY ON CALL EASY AT 1 A 2 PER CENT.

Wall Street, Thursday, June 21—6 P. M.

After remaining passably firm and with only trivial changes for the best part of the morning the market in the last hour took a lurch downward, without apparent reason.

The trunk lines and Western Union were most sensibly affected, though one per cent would cover all the damage done. What with the dull season of speculation upon us, the active competition between railroad and water carriage (at present working to the disadvantage of the former) and the uncertain prospects of business ahead, there exists but a slight incentive to a bull campaign.

The recent spurt in that direction seems to be abandoned as a failure, and there is more inclination to get out than to get in. Hence Lake Shore, Central and Hudson and the St. Paul stocks were freely offered to-day to a market that possessed the most meagre of appetites.

There is beside an evident impression in some quarters that prices may become worse before they are better, to judge by efforts made to-day to place considerable lots of Central and Hudson and Lake Shore on seller 30 and 60 options, against which cash stock was bought to return borrowed shares. Fluctuations in the coal stocks were small despite the promised sale of 125,000 tons by the Delaware and Lackawanna Company. The steadiness was probably due to the announcement of the Delaware and Hudson Company that no coal would be offered by them at present under the hammer, and further by the rumor that the special committee appointed to look into the company's affairs would shortly publish a highly favorable report.

The tumble in Baltimore and Ohio, which marked the stock down to 80 yesterday, was almost entirely recovered from to-day, the price reacting to 93, with 90 bid at the close. The depression was sufficiently powerful to affect our own market unfavorably yesterday, but the reaction was barren of results in the way of neutralizing the effect to-day.

THE SALES TO-DAY.

The sales of active stocks at the Board aggregated 155,000 shares, which were distributed as follows:—New York Central, 16,300; Harlem, 200; Erie, 100; Lake Shore, 20,600; Wabash, 600; Northwestern, 400; do. preferred, 2,200; Rock Island, 6,200; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4,223; do. preferred, 9,700; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 36,300; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 3,300; Morris and Essex, 6,800; Michigan Central, 3,273; Illinois Central, 700; C., C. and I. C., 100; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 500; do. preferred, 200; Ohio and Mississippi, 1,100; Western Union, 41,800; Pacific Mail, 100; Chicago and Alton, 800.

ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The following shows the advance and decline in the closing prices of the principal active stocks to-day, as compared with those of yesterday:—

Advance.—Lackawanna, ⅛; Morris and Essex, ½; Delaware and Hudson, ⅝.

Decline.—Western Union, 1⅝; New York Central, ⅝; Lake Shore, ¼; Illinois Central, 1; Northwestern, ⅞; do. preferred, 1⅛; St. Paul, 2⅜; do. preferred, 1¼; Ohios, ⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph, ¼; Michigan Central, ⅝.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Central and Hudson	88⅝	89⅛	88⅜
Harlem	136½	136½	136½
Erie	6	6	6
Lake Shore	47¼	47½	47
Northwestern	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝
Northwestern preferred	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛
Rock Island	91¼	91¾	91¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20	20	18¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	50⅝	51⅛	49⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	32⅞	33⅛	32
C., C. & I. C.	1	1	1
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅝	3⅝	3¼
Western Union	57⅛	57⅛	56⅞
Pacific Mail	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—3 P. M.

The closing quotations at three P. M. were as follows:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
N Y Central	88⅝	89	Illinois Central	52⅜	52⅝
Harlem	136½	140	Union Pacific	64	66
Erie	6	6⅛	C, C & I C	1	1½
Lake Shore	47⅛	47¼	Han & St Jo	12¼	13
Wabash	1⅛	1⅜	Han & St Jo pf	22½	23¼
Northwest	20⅞	20⅞	Ohio & Miss	3¼	3⅜
Northwest pf	45⅛	45⅜	Panama	94	96
Rock Island	91⅛	91⅜	West Union	56¾	56⅞
Fort Wayne	81⅛	—	At & Pac Tel	18½	19¼
Mil & St Paul	18⅜	18¾	Pacific Mail	20⅛	20⅜
M & St Paul pf	49⅞	49⅞	Quicksilver	13¾	14¾
Pittsburg	—	75	Quicksilver pf	20½	22
Del, L & West	32¾	32⅞	Adams Ex	94	95
Del & Hud Canal	28⅛	28¼	Wells-Fargo Ex	86½	87½
Morris & Essex	54	54¼	American Ex	46	47
Mich Central	40¼	40½	United States Ex	45	47

THE MONEY MARKET.

During the forenoon money lent easily on call at 2 per cent, but the rate for call loans declined to 1 a 1½ at the close. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16; Charleston, comparatively easy, ⅛ a ¼ premium; Cincinnati, steady, buying par, selling 1-10; St. Louis, 75 premium; New Orleans, commercial par, bank ¼, and Chicago, 60 premium. Foreign exchange is steady, with actual business at 4.87 a 4.87¼ for bankers' sixty day sterling and 4.89¼ a 4.89½ for demand.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened at 105½, declined to 105⅜, and closed at 105⅝. The borrowing rates were 2½, 2, 3 and 4 per cent per annum, 1-64 per diem and flat, and the carrrying rate 1 per cent.

Gold clearings at the National Bank of the State of New York:—

Gold balances	$1,406,913
Currency balances	1,436,258
Gross clearances	12,870,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$60,247,360
Currency balances	3,276,522
Gold exchanges	9,180,699
Gold balances	1,036,770

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds advanced to-day, in sympathy with the rise in gold. The following were the closing quotations:—United States currency sixes, 122⅝ a 123; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 111 a 111¼; do. do., do., coupon, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. do., 1865, new, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., do., coupon, 109¾ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, registered, 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., do., coupon, 112⅞ a 113; do. do., 1868, registered, 111⅛ a 112⅛; do. do., do., coupon, 115 a 116; do. ten-forties, registered, 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., coupon, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. fives, 1881, registered, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., do., coupon, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. 4½'s, 1891, registered, 108⅛ a 108¼; do. do., do., coupon, 108⅛ a 108⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Revenue receipts	$250,000
Customs receipts	500,000
Bank notes received	1,333,000

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices report consols weak at 94⅛ a 94¼ for money and 91⅛ for the account, the lowest quotations of the week. United States bonds were a shade higher for new four and a half per cents and new fives. Illinois Central advanced 1 per cent, to 52. New York Central was firm at 88⅛. The Bank of England directors made no change in the rate of discount, which remains at 3 per cent. The Bank gained £584,000 sterling for the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 46 15-16, against 44 7-16 per cent last week. The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,100,000f. for the week. The closing prices in London were:—Consols for money and account, 94⅛ a 94¼; new 4½ per cent bonds, 104⅜; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 106⅜; ten-forty bonds, 109⅛ a 109¼; new fives, 107⅛ a 107⅜; Erie common shares, 6⅛; do. preferred, 16; New York Central, 88⅛; Illinois Central, 52. In Paris rentes fell at the opening to 105f. 80c., but closed steady at 105f. 65c.; and exchange on London was 25f. 17c.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds at the Board were steady, with sales confined to Georgia sevens, new; Missouri sixes, funded, '94, '95; Tennessee sixes, old, and sixes, new series, to which dealings were confined; District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 80, an advance of ½.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet, and the following were the changes compared with last previous sales:—An advance of ⅛ in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific sevens, ⅜ in Milwaukee and St. Paul (I. and M. division), ¼ in Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago seconds, and ½ in Michigan Central sevens. There was a decline of ½ in Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds and ⅜ in Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold sevens.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCKS.

The closing prices of Philadelphia stocks were:—

	Bid.	Asked.
City sixes, new	110⅛	110½
United Railroads of New Jersey	125	127
Pennsylvania Railroad	29⅛	29⅜
Reading Railroad	11⅜	12
Lehigh Valley Railroad	29⅞	30
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7⅛	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	14	15
Lehigh Navigation	17⅞	18
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6	6¼
Hestonville Railway	11⅛	11⅞
Central Transportation	31	32

In Baltimore the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock advanced to-day, according to one despatch, to 93, but other advices state that it closed at 87½ bid, 90 asked. There was little offered and the market was strong.

MINING SHARES.

The following table shows the prices of the prominent gold and silver mining shares, including the opening prices of to-day, as received by telegraph from San Francisco. All prices in gold:—

	June 18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	Changes.
Alpha	16	16	17	13	Declined.. 3
Belcher	7	7	7	5	Declined.. 2
Best & Belcher	33	31	30	21	Declined..12
Bullion	10	11	11	11	Advanced. 1
Caledonia	6	6	5	3	Declined.. 3
California	37	35	36	33	Declined.. 4
Con. Virginia	35	35	35	33	Declined.. 2
Chollar Potosi	48	37	40	31	Declined..17
Con. Imperial	1	2	2	2	Advanced. 1
Crown Point	6	6	6	4	Declined.. 2
Confidence	7	7	7	7	—
Eureka con	21	20	20	19	Declined.. 2
Exchequer	9	7	7	7	Declined.. 2
Gould & Curry	18	16	17	11	Declined.. 7
Hale & Norcross	10	7	5	5	Declined.. 5
Julia con	8	4	4	3	Declined.. 2
Justice	13	10	10	7	Declined.. 6
Kentuck	6	6	6	5	Declined.. 1
Leopard	3	3	3	3	—
Mexican	12	15	15	10	Declined.. 2
Northern Belle	16	16	16	16	—
Ophir	24	26	23	13	Declined..11
Overman	19	24	22	*14	Declined.. 5
Raymond & Ely	10	10	10	8	Declined.. 2
Savage	12	10	10	6	Declined.. 6
Seg. Belcher	30	30	30	30	—
Sierra Nevada	7	9	9	5	Declined.. 2
Silver Hill	5	4	4	2	Declined.. 3
Union con	8	7	7	5	Declined.. 3
Yellow Jacket	14	12	13	11	Declined.. 3

* Assessed $3.

The closing prices in San Francisco were as follows:—

Alpha	13¼	Justice	6¼
Belcher	4½	Kentuck	4½
Best & Belcher	21½	Leopard	2¼
Bullion	4½	Mexican	11½
Con. Virginia	33	Northern Belle	15½
California	33½	Overman	14½
Chollar	33½	Ophir	15
Confidence	6¾	Raymond & Ely	7¾
Caledonia	3¼	Silver Hill	2¼
Crown Point	4¾	Savage	8¼
Exchequer	5½	Segregated Belcher	23½
Gould & Curry	13½	Sierra Nevada	5
Hale & Norcross	6¾	Union consolidated	4¾
Imperial	1½	Yellow Jacket	14¾
Julia consolidated	3	Eureka consolidated	19

The sales of mining shares in New York as officially reported were:—

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

100 shs B & Belcher	25	100 shs Hale & Nor	8
100 do	25	100 Julia	2⅞
100 Bullion	8½	100 do ...s10	2⅞
100 do	8½	100 Justice ...s30	8¼
50 California	36¼	100 Kentuck	5
10 do	36¼	300 Merrimac ...bc	6½
100 Chollar Potosi	35½	200 do	6⅜
100 do	35½	100 do	6½
100 Clev Min Co	7⅞	100 do	6⅜
100 do ...b3	8	500 Moose ...s30	4
50 Consol Va ...s10	38	100 do ...s30	4
100 Crown Point	6	500 do ...b30	4½
100 do ...s10	5¾	500 do ...b60	4½
100 Exchequer	6⅜	100 Seaton con ...b10	1¾
100 do	6½		

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P. M.

100 Best & Belcher.s10	24¾	200 shs Exchequer	6¼
100 do ...b30	25	100 Hale & Norcross	7⅛
100 Bullion ...c	8½	100 do ...b3	8
40 California	36	1000 Merrimac	6⅛
100 Cleveland ...s3	7⅛	500 Moose ...s3	4
100 do	7⅞	500 do	4
100 Crown Point	5¾	300 do	4
100 do ...b30	6	100 do	4
100 Exchequer	6	1000 do	4⅛
100 do	6⅜		

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 Merrimac ...s3	6½	100 Seaton	1⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Thursday, June 21, 1877.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

$5000 Tol & W con con.	28	100 shs Mich Cen	40½
200 shs Del & Hud	27½	100 do	40¾
400 do	27⅜	200 do	40⅞
200 do	27⅝	50 do	40⅝
1000 Rock Island	91½	23 do	40¾
300 do ...c	91½	100 do	40½
500 do	91⅝	300 St Paul	20
800 Western Union	57½	100 do	19¾
2000 do	57⅛	400 St Paul pref	50¾
1300 do	57¼	400 do	50⅝
1800 do	57⅜	600 do	50½
500 do	57½	100 do	50⅝
300 Ohio & Miss	3¾	200 do	50¾
100 do	3⅝	400 do	50⅝
100 Chic & Alton	78½	100 do ...c	50⅝
100 Erie	6	700 Del, Lack & W	32½
300 N Y C & Hudson	88¾	700 do	32⅜
400 do	88½	600 do	32¼
10 do	89	200 do	32⅛
800 do	88¾	1000 do	32
500 do	88⅝	1400 do	32⅛
100 do	88⅞	2600 do	32¼
400 do	88¾	1000 do	32⅜
3000 Lake Shore	47¼	200 do ...c	32½
600 do	47⅜	1000 do	32⅝
200 do ...s3	47½	100 Morris & Essex	54
2000 do	47⅜	100 do	53⅞
100 do	47¼	200 do	53¾
100 Northwest pref ..s3	46⅛	400 do	53⅝
500 do	46	800 do	53¾
200 Mich Cen	40½	400 do	54
100 do	40⅝	300 do	53¾
100 do	40¼	600 do	53⅝
200 do	40	200 do	53¾

10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15000 U S 6's '81, r..bc	111	$10000 U S 5's '81, c	111¼
6000 US5.20's c65n.bc	109⅝	12000 U S 4½'s, r, '91	108
1000 U S 5-20's c '67	112¾	50000 U S 4½'s, c, '91	108⅛
500 do ...small	112⅜	95000 US5's, 10-40, r.bc	112¼
50000 U S 5's '81, r..bc	111⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1000 Georgia 7's, n	109	300 shs LakeS&MS ..s3	47⅛
1000 Mo 6's, f'd, 94-95	110	600 do ...s3	47¼
5000 Tennessee 6's, o.	44	500 do ...s30	46¾
1000 Tenn 6's, n ...c	43¼	300 do	47½
6000 Dist C 3.65's..b3	80	1000 do	47⅜
10000 CB&Q 5's sf	90¼	100 Illinois Cent	53
2000 ChiRI&P 7's	111⅛	100 do ...bc	52
3000 do ...b3	111½	100 do ...b3	51¾
3000 Mil&SP 7's gold	95⅝	200 Mich Cent ...bc	40
7000 Mil&SPI&M div	91⅛	300 do	39⅞
3000 Mil&SP con sf	88½	100 do	40
7000 do	88⅜	400 do	40¼
5000 C&NW con c g b	85	100 do	40⅛
10000 do ...b3	85⅛	200 do ...c	40¼
8000 do	85⅛	200 Chi & N W ...bc	21⅛
4000 H&StJo 8's conv	83½	300 Chi&NW pfd ...bc	45⅞
10000 Mich Cent 7's	101	100 do	46
5000 Pac of Mo, 1st m.	100½	200 do	46⅛
500 Pit, FW&C 2d	116	400 Chi & R I ...bc	91½
3000 do	115½	300 do	91⅜
1000 Ohio & M con sf.	89	500 do	91¼
1000 do	88½	1100 do	91⅜
1000 Tol & Wabash 2d	59⅞	100 do ...s3	91½
175 shs Bank of Com	111	200 do	91⅝
25 do	111¼	100 do ...b3	91¾
5 Fourth Nat Bank	100	300 do	91⅝
15 do	100½	400 do	91½
300 Ontario Sil Min	20⅛	200 do	91⅜
100 Del & H Can ...bc	27¾	200 Wab Pur C rec..bc	1⅜
100 do	28	100 do ...b3	1¼
200 do	28¼	73 Chi,M&StP ...bc	19⅞
100 do	28½	400 do	19⅝
100 do	28⅜	100 do	19⅝
200 do	28½	100 do	19⅜
300 do	28⅜	200 Chi,M&SP pfd ...bc	50½
400 do	28¼	200 do	51
100 do	28⅛	100 do	50⅞
200 do	28¼	100 do ...s3	51
10 Amer Ex ...bc	47½	100 do	51⅛
15 Adams Ex ...bc b3	94	100 do	51
50 Panama RR ...bc	54½	100 do	50⅝
300 West U Tel ...bc	57⅜	200 Morris & Es ...bc	53⅝
401 do	57¼	100 do	53⅞
700 do	57⅛	200 do	54
1200 do	57	100 do	54⅛
600 do	56⅞	500 do	54¼
1300 do	56¾	200 do	54⅛
1800 do	56⅝	100 do ...s30	52¾
2700 do	56¾	100 do ...s3	54⅛
1100 do	56⅞	100 do	54½
500 do	57	400 do	54½
100 do ...c	57	100 do	54⅜
400 do	57⅛	200 do	54⅛
800 do	57	700 do	54
200 do	57¼	200 do	53⅞
400 do	57⅛	100 Chi & Al ...bc s30	78½
12 do ...c	57	300 Han & St Jo ...bc	12
10 do	57¼	100 do ...s3	12¼
3400 do	57	100 do	12⅜
1100 do	56⅞	200 H & S J pfd ...bc	23
1200 do	56¾	100 Col C & I C ...bc	1
1600 do	56⅝	20 Del, Lac & West	31¾
900 do	56½	500 do ...bc	32⅜
200 do	56⅝	400 do ...s3	32⅛
1300 do	56½	1500 do	32½
600 do	56⅝	400 do	32¼
1300 do	56¾	700 do	31⅞
500 do	56⅝	200 do	32½
200 Harlem ex div ...bc	136½	300 do	32⅝
40 NYNH&H ...bc o	149½	1800 do	32¾
300 NYC&Hud ...bc	88⅝	200 do	32⅞
500 do	88½	1000 do	32¾
500 do	88⅜	1700 do	33
500 do	88½	200 do	33¼
200 do	88⅝	900 do	33¼
200 do ...c	89	1700 do	33⅛
100 do	88⅞	1600 do	33
700 do	89	200 do	32⅞
200 do	88¾	400 do	32¾
100 do	88⅝	1000 do	32⅝
200 do	88¾	1900 do	32½
100 do	89	200 do ...s3	32⅝
300 do	89⅛	100 do ...c	32½
1000 Lake S & M ...bc	47⅛	500 do	32¾
2200 do	47	300 do	32⅞
400 do	47½	100 do ...c	32⅞
200 do ...b3	47¼	300 do	32½
600 do ...b3	47⅜	100 Ohio & Miss ...bc	3½
800 do	47⅜	100 do	3¼
1400 do	47¼	100 do	3⅜
100 do ...s4	47⅛	100 do ...s3	3¼

BEFORE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$9000 L & W B con	23	100 shs N Y C & Hud	89⅛
9000 O & M, 2d M	40	600 do	89¼
8000 C, B & Q 7's	111	300 do	89⅛
6000 Mich Cent 7's	101	100 Rock Island	91¼
75 shs Am Ex Bank	104	100 do ...s3	91⅛
100 Del & Hudson ...s4	28⅛	300 Lake Shore ...s3	47⅛
100 do	28⅜	100 do ...s30	46¾
100 Mich Central	40⅜	200 do ...s30	46⅞
100 do	40½	200 do	47⅛
200 Western Union..b3	56¾	400 do	47⅛
100 do	56⅞	100 Illinois Central	52¼
300 do ...b3	57	100 do ...s3	52¼
300 do	56¾	100 St Paul pref	50⅞
10 Ft Wayne	85	400 do	51
100 N Y C & Hud ...b3	89⅛	600 Del, Lack & West	32⅛
500 do ...s3	89⅛	500 do ...s3	32⅛
100 do	89¼	100 do	32¼
100 do ...c	89⅜	800 do	32⅜
200 do	89⅜	100 Ohio & Miss pf ...s3	6½
25 do	89½		

2 P. M.

$5000 U S 5-20 c, '65, n.	109¾	$1000 U S 5's c, 1881	111¼
10000 U S 5's r, 1881	111⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11000 La 7's, consol.	83¾	200 shs L S & Mich So.	47½
1000 Long Dock bds.	108½	1000 do ...s3	47⅛
5000 M,K&Tcsf,as.bc	55	100 Chi & N W ...bc	21
1000 Alt & T H inc	68	100 Chi & N W pf ...bc	46
300 shs D & H Can.bc	28⅛	200 Wab P Com r'ts.bc	1½
100 Mich Central.bcs3	40¼	400 Morris & Essex.bc	54
200 do	40½	100 Chi, M & St P ..bc	20
200 do	40⅝	200 do	19¾
760 West Un Tel ...bc	56¾	100 do	19⅝
600 do	56⅝	200 do	19⅜
200 do	56½	100 do	19⅛
1300 do	56⅝	150 do	19
400 do	56¾	100 do ...b3	18⅞
200 do ...b3	56⅞	700 do	18⅞
1300 do	56⅞	100 do	18¾
1500 do	57	300 do	19
600 do ...b3	57⅛	200 do	18⅞
200 do	57⅛	300 Chi, M & StP pf.bc	51
700 do ...s3	57	200 do	51⅛
500 do	57	100 do	50⅞
200 do	56⅞	400 do	50⅝
400 do ...s3	56¾	400 do	50¾
100 Pac Mail SS ..bc	20½	700 do	50⅝
400 N Y C & Hud R.bc	89⅛	1000 Del, L & West.bc	32½
100 do	89¼	700 do	32¾
100 do	89⅜	400 do	32⅞
1000 do	89½	500 do ...s3	32¾
500 do	89⅜	800 do	32¾
15 Un Pac, xd.bc.opg	64½	200 do	32⅝
25 Cl & Pitts gt ...bc	77½	100 Ohio & Miss. ...bc	3½
100 L S & M So ..bc.s3	47⅜	100 do	3⅜
300 do	47⅜	100 Chi & Alton.bc.s30	78⅛
600 do	47½	100 do	78⅛
800 do	47⅜	100 do ...s30	78
100 do ...s3	47½	10 Chi, B & Quincy.bc	100⅛

2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10000 U S 5-20s c 67	113	200 shs Chi & NW, pfd	45⅛
7000 Ohio 6's, 1886	112	100 do	45¼
6000 NW, c, c g b ..s3	85	100 do	45½
4000 N Y C 6's '87	103	600 Chi & Rock Island	91⅛
1000 Wes Pac bds	103⅛	100 Ohio & Miss	2⅞
200 shs Del & Hudson.	28⅛	100 Chi & Alton ...s3	78⅛
500 Western Union	56¾	100 do ...s30	78
600 do ...s3	56⅝	100 do	78¾
100 Lake Shore ...s4	47¼	100 St Paul	18⅞
1000 do ...s3	47¼	100 do	18⅞
200 N Y C & Hud ...s3	89⅛	300 do	18⅞
400 do	89¼	600 do	18¾
100 do ...s30	88⅝	500 St Paul pfd	50⅛
200 do ...s60	87½	200 do	50⅛
500 do	89¼	1200 do	50¼
300 do ...s3	89⅛	100 do ...s3	50⅛
100 do ...s4	89	1000 do	50⅛
400 do ...s3	89	600 do	50
200 do	89	700 do	49⅞
100 do	88⅞	100 do ...s3	49⅞
500 do	88¾	300 Del, L & W ...b3	32⅜
2500 do	88⅞	300 do	32¼
500 do ...s60	87	100 do	32⅞
100 Illinois Central	52¾	1200 do	33
100 Chicago & NW	20⅞	100 do	32⅞
200 Chicago & NW, pfd	45⅛	1300 do	32⅝
100 do	45⅝	200 Morris & Essex ..s3	54⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON ON THE SPOT STEADY—FUTURES CLOSED FIRM—FLOUR FIRM—WHEAT DULL—CORN LOWER—OATS LOWER—WHISKEY DULL—PORK HIGHER—LARD HIGHER—PETROLEUM STEADY—SPIRITS TURPENTINE STEADY—ROSIN FIRM—OILS STEADY—COFFEE FIRM—SUGAR NOMINAL—FREIGHTS LESS ACTIVE.

Thursday, June 21—6 P. M.

Commercial affairs were generally unchanged, or without important change, the markets being generally quiet at about previous prices, except in a few isolated cases. Business on 'Change was very moderate. Flour was firm. Wheat was exceedingly dull. Corn and oats were lower. Whiskey was dull. Pork and lard were a little higher. Freights were quiet generally. Cotton on the spot was steady, and futures closed firm. Coffee was very firm and active, but sugar remained dull and nominal. Oils and petroleum were steady. Rosin was firm and spirits turpentine steady.

Coffee.—Advices from Rio were very favorable, reporting a higher and active market. Our market was very firm and active, but no higher. The sales of Rio were 1,806 bags, ex Fairy Bell, 3,230 and 2,383 do. ex Hermann Ludwig, 444 do. ex J. L. Pendergast, 3,500 do. ex S De Vincenzi and 1,483 do. ex Trafalgar, all on private terms; 1,535 bags Rio sold in Baltimore at 17½c. Mild coffee was fairly active and steady. We note sales of 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 2,000 do. Laguayra, both on private terms. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 16¾c. a 17c.; fair do., 19½c.; good do., 20c.; prime do., 20¼c. a 20½c.; extreme range for lots, 16¾c. a 22½c.; Santos, fair to good, 19¼c. a 19¾c., gold, 90 days; Java, government bags, 22c. a 23c.; do., grass mats, 23c. a 24c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20½c.; Ceylon, 19c. a 21c.; Maracaibo, 18c. a 20½c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 17½c. a 19½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c. a 16¾c.; Porto Rico, 18c. a 20c.; Costa Rica, 18c. a 21c.; Mexican, 18½c. a 19½c.; Macassar, 19c. a 21c.; Angostura, 18½c. a 20½c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 20c.; Curacoa, 17c. a 19c.

Cotton.—With a fair demand the market for spot cotton ruled steady. Liverpool came dull for spot cotton. Uplands quoted at 6¼d. and Orleans at 6 7-16d. Arrivals—buyers were offering 1-16d. less. Our market for futures opened at a decline at 8 a 10 points. The decline was fully recovered, and before the close prices had advanced from 1 to 5 points, the market closing firm at the improvement. The closing prices to-day compared with Wednesday's were as follows:—

Wednesday, June 20.		Thursday, June 21.	
June	11.63 a 11.64	June	11.64 a 11.65
July	11.69 a 11.70	July	11.71 a —
August	11.80 a —	August	11.82 a —
September	11.73 a 11.74	September	11.75 a 11.76
October	11.39 a 11.40	October	11.44 a 11.45
November	11.23 a 11.24	November	11.27 a 11.28
December	11.24 a 11.25	December	11.28 a 11.29
January	11.38 a 11.40	January	11.43 a 11.45
February	11.53 a 11.55	February	11.58 a 11.60
March	11.68 a 11.70	March	11.73 a 11.75

—Quotations are based on American standard of classification, and on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Good ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict good ordin'y	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Low middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict low middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Strict good mid'g	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Middling fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½

—Stained—Good ordinary, 9 15-16c.; strict good ordinary, 10 9-16c.; low middling, 10⅞c.; middling, 11⅛c. Spot sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Consumption	1,342	525	1,867
Speculation	41	—	41
Totals	1,383	525	1,908

—Delivered on contract 500 bales. For future delivery the sales were as follows:—Yesterday after two P. M.—July, 100 at 11.76c., 300 at 11.74c., 200 at 11.72c., 100 at 11.71c., 100 at 11.69c., 800 at 11.70c.; August, 400 at 11.84c., 1,200 at 11.83c., 400 at 11.82c., 300 at 11.81c., 900 at 11.79c., 2,000 at 11.80c.; September, 300 at 11.76c.; October, 200 11.43c.; 100 at 11.40c., 100 at 11.39c.; December, 100 at 11.25c. Total, 7,600 bales. To-day up to two P. M.—June, 300 at 11.59c., 100 at 11.60c., 100 at 11.59c.; July, 700 at 11.61c., 1,100 at 11.62c., 300 at 11.63c., 200 at 11.65c., 1,500 at 11.64c., 300 at 11.65c., 600 at 11.66c., 500 at 11.67c.; August, 1,000 at 11.71c., 200 at 11.70c., 800 at 11.72c., 400 at 11.73c., 1,800 at 11.74c., 1,100 at 11.76c., 400 at 11.77c., 700 at 11.75c., 100 at 11.74c., 500 at 11.75c., 200 at 11.76c.; 400 at 11.78c.; September, 100 at 11.66c., 300 at 11.67c., 200 at 11.69c., 100 at 11.68c., 200 at 11.70c., 400 at 11.71c., 100 at 11.72c., 200 at 11.69c.; 100 at 11.70c., 200 at 11.73c., 100 at 11.72c.; October, 200 at 11.35c., 200 at 11.37c., 800 at 11.38c., 100 at 11.39c., 400 at 11.41c.; November, 100 at 11.20c., 500 at 11.21c.; December, 100 at 11.20c., 100 at 11.24c., 300 at 11.23c., 300 at 11.22c. Total, 18,400 bales. Grand total, 27,500 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 85 bales; New Orleans, 20; Mobile, 61; Savannah, 230; Charleston, 68; Norfolk, 46; New York, 15; Boston, 78. Total, 603. This day last week, 625. This day last year, 932. Total since September 1, 3,905,453 bales to last night. Cotton freights closed as follows:—To Havre, by steam, ½c., compressed. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 9-16c., compressed. To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d. a 9-32d.; by sail, ¼d., compressed. Market quiet.

Flour and Grain.—Receipts—Flour, 4,238 bbls.; wheat, 34,240 bushels; corn meal, 625 bbls. and 250 bags; corn, 99,383 bushels; oats, 14,000 do.; rye, no receipts; barley, 9,487 bushels; barley malt, 7,950 do. Flour was held with more firmness, but prices remained unchanged. The sales were 12,000 bbls., including State, Western and Southern, at the annexed quotations. Rye flour was steady, with sales of about 600 bbls. Corn meal was quiet. The sales were about 1,500 bbls. and bags at unchanged prices. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 40 a	$5 00
Superfine State	5 50 a	6 25
Extra State	6 50 a	7 00
Choice State	7 00 a	7 50
Superfine Western	5 50 a	6 25
Extra Western	6 75 a	7 25
Minnesota	7 25 a	9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a	7 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 75 a	9 00
Family	7 75 a	9 25
St. Louis, low extra	6 75 a	7 75
St. Louis, straight extra	7 70 a	8 50
St. Louis, choice double extra	8 50 a	9 25
St. Louis, choice family	9 75 a	10 50
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 75
Southern, No. 2	4 25 a	5 00
Southern, superfine	5 50 a	6 00
Southern, extra	6 75 a	9 00
Southern, family	8 75 a	10 25
Corn meal, Western	2 50 a	3 00
Corn meal, Jersey	2 50 a	3 15
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 40 a	—
Corn meal, puncheons	16 50 a	—

—Wheat was very dull with very little demand, and the tone was in buyers' favor. No. 2 Milwaukee spring was held at $1 65 a $1 70, and No. 2 Chicago spring held at $1 60. Corn was lower at the close by ¼c. a ½c. The spot sales were about 120,000 bushels, including steamer mixed at 58½c. a 59c., ungraded mixed at 56c. a 59c., and No. 2 mixed at 60c. For forward delivery the sales were 16,000 bushels steamer mixed, for June, at 58½c.; 18,000 bushels do., July, at 56½c.; 66,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 58⅝c. a 59c.; 10,000 bushels steamer mixed, for August at 57¾c., and about 10,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 59½c. a 60c. At the 3:15 P. M. call the closing prices and sales were as follows:—Cash steamer, 58½c. bid, 60c. asked; do., No. 2, 58½c. bid; June, steamer, 58c. bid, 58½c. asked; do., No. 2, 59c. bid, 61c. asked; July, steamer, 56½c. bid, 56¾c. asked; do., No. 2, 8,000 bushels sold at 59½c.; August, steamer, 58c. bid, 58½c. asked; No. 2, do., 59½c. bid, 59¾c. asked. Oats were dull and 1c. a 1½c. lower. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, within the range of 60c. for extra white, 66c. for No. 1 do., 52½c. for No. 2 do., 47½c. for No. 3 do., 63c. for extra mixed, 60c. a 61c. for No. 1 do., 49½c. for No. 2 do., 41½c. a 42c. for No. 3 do., and 40c. for rejected. Rye was quiet; about 600 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 95c. Western was quoted at 74c. a 75c. Barley was steady; about 1,400 bushels sold at 50c. a 52c. for feeding barley, and 51c. for No. 3. Barley malt was quiet. Beans and peas were quiet, but without radical change in prices.

Hemp and Jute.—300 bales damaged butts sold at 3½c., currency, cash. Hemp was quiet. The last sale of Sisal was made at 6c. a 6½c. We quote:—American dressed, $175 a $180 for single, $210 a $215 for double and $130 a $135 for undressed; Russia, clean, $205 a $210, gold; Italian, $270 a $275, gold; jute, 4½c. a 6c., currency; jute butts, 3½c. a 3¾c., currency, cash, on spot; Manila hemp, 8c. a 8½c.; Sisal do., 6c. a 6½c.; istle, 6c.; all gold.

Molasses.—The market remained very quiet. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 32c. a 38c.; clayed, 40c. a 45c.; do., muscovado refining, 42c. a 46c.; grocery, 42c. a 50c.; Porto Rico, 45c. a 55c.; English Islands, 45c. a 63c.; New Orleans, good, 50c.; prime, 54c. [illegible] 56c.

Naval Stores.—Spirits turpentine was quiet but steady. Rosin was also quiet but very firm. Tar and pitch were in steady jobbing demand. We quote:—Spirits turpentine, merchantable order, 31c. a 31½c. Rosin—Strained, $1 90, good do., $1 90 a $1 95. Pitch, $2 25. Tar, $2 25. Advices from Wilmington were as follows:—Rosin steady; strained, $1 40; good do., $1 45. Tar wanted; $1 80. Turpentine steady; hard, $1 25; soft, $2 10; virgin, $2 30. Spirits firm, 28½c.

Oils.—Cottonseed oil was quiet. The following were the bid and asked prices at the call:—June, 49½c. bid, 50½c. asked; July, 50c. bid, 51c. asked; August, 51c. bid, 52c. asked; September, 51½c. bid, 53c. asked; seller year, 47½c. bid, 48½c. asked. Holders of linseed oil held with considerable firmness under a good jobbing demand; other kinds were generally quiet but steady. We quote:—Linseed, 68c. a 70c.; lard, prime winter, 85c. a 90c.; sperm, crude, $1 30; do., bleached winter, $1 55; do., natural do., $1 50; whale, crude Northern, 70c.; do., Southern, 65c.; bleached winter, 77c.; natural do., 74c. a 75c.; extra do., 80c.; winter bleached fish, 48c. a 50c.; crude fish, 38c. a 40c.

Petroleum.—The market for refined closed rather steady, with 13c. asked and 12¾c. bid. We note sales of 2,000 bbls. highest at 13⅛c.; 12,500 cases at 16c. for July delivery, and 3,500 bbls. at Baltimore at 12½c. At the Petroleum Exchange the sales were 5,000 bbls. united regular at $1 55; 5,000 do. do., $1 57½; 15,000 do. do., $1 58¾; 10,000 do. do., $1 60⅝; 7,000 do. do., $1 61¼; 5,000 do. do., $1 66⅞, and 2,000 do. do., $1 66¾. Total sales 49,000 bbls. We quote:—Crude, in bulk, 6½c.; do. in bbls., 9½c.; refined, in bbls., 12¾c. a 13c.; do., in cases, 16c. a 16½c. for July; naphtha, 9½c. a 10c. for ordinary; refined in Philadelphia, 12½c. a 13c.; do. at Baltimore, 12½c. a 12¾c.

Poultry remained quiet at unchanged prices. We quote:—Live fowls—State and Jersey, 10c. a 12c. per lb.; State and Western, 9c. a 12c. Turkeys—State and Jersey, 11c. a 13c.; Western, 10c. a 12c. Geese—Jersey, $1 25 a $1 50 per pair; Western, $1 a $1 25 per pair. Ducks—Jersey, 87c. a $1 25 per pair; Western, 70c. a 80c. per pair. Dressed poultry—Turkeys were quoted at 14c. a 16c. for good to prime Western, and 13c. a 15c. for fair to good do. Chickens—Spring quoted at 20c. a 23c. for fair to good State and Western. Game—Pigeons were quoted at $1 50 a $1 63 per dozen for feathered flight. Squabs—Philadelphia quoted at $1 25 a $1 62 per dozen.

Provisions.—Receipts—Pork, 1,229 bbls.; lard, 314 tierces and 115 boxes; cut meats, 353 packages; bacon, 45 tierces and 137 boxes; beef, 8 tierces and 17 bbls. Pork was fairly active and a little higher. The closing call prices were as follows:—July, $14 20 bid, $14 50 asked; August, $14 35 bid, $14 50 asked. The sales were 250 bbls. at $14 50 a $14 60, cash, for mess; about 2,000 bbls. at $14 35 a $14 50 for August and $14 50 a $14 60 for September. Cut meats were quiet but firm; 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, sold at 7c., and about 25 boxes clear bellies, 14 lbs. average, sold at 7⅛c. Smoked hams were quoted at 11c. a 11½c. and smoked shoulders at 8¼c. Bacon was quiet; city long clear was quoted at 7⅛c. and Western long clear at 7c. a 7⅛c. Beef was quiet. We quote:—Barrel, extra mess, $13 50 a $14; plain mess, $12 a $13; packet beef, $13 a $14 50; tierced city, extra India mess, $23 a $24. Beef hams were quiet at $21 for choice Western. Dressed hogs ruled firm, with considerable activity; quoted at 6¼c. a 7¼c. for heavy to light city and 7¼c. for Rigo. Lard was quiet, but firm, and a shade higher. The closing "call" prices were as follows:—July, $9 30 bid, $9 40 asked; August, $9 42½ bid, $9 47½ asked; September, $9 50 bid, $9 60 asked; November, $9 17½ bid, $9 32½ asked; seller year, $9 10 bid, $9 20 asked. The sales were 11,000 tierces, at $9 35 for July, $9 42½, $9 45, $9 47½ and $9 50 for August and $9 15 for seller year. Spot sales were about 100 tierces city, at 9⅛c.; 200 tierces old Western, at 9½c.; 1,000 do. new do., to arrive, at $9 35; 150 do. off grade, at 7⅞c. a 8⅝c.; 250 tierces sold at Cincinnati at 8¾c. and 250 do. at Chicago at 9c. Refined was active. The sales were 1,800 tierces continent, at 9⅝c. a 9¾c.; 150 do. South American, private terms, quoted at 9⅞c.; 1,000 do. Cuba, at 7¾c. and 100 do. city No. 1, at 8¼c. Butter—Receipts 6,695 packages. The market was more active and steady. We quote common to fine State at 12c. a 22c., and common to fine Western at 10c. a 18c. Cheese—Receipts 22,433 boxes. The market ruled steady, with more doing. We quote State at 9c. a 10½c., and Western at 6c. a 9c. Eggs—Receipts 1,518 bbls.; market steady, but rather quiet. We quote:—Long Island, New Jersey and near by, 19c. a 20c.; State and Pennsylvania, 18c.; Western and Canada choice, 17c. a 18c.; Southern, 16c.

Rice.—The market remained firm, with a good jobbing demand. We quote:—Carolina, fair, 6c. a 6¼c.; good, 6½c. a 6¾c.; prime, 6¾c. a 6⅞c.; Louisiana, fair to prime, 6¼c. a 6½c.; Patna, 7¼c. a 7½c., currency; Rangoon, in bond, 3⅛c. a 3¼c., gold.

Sugar.—The market for raw remained dull and nominal. We note sales of 534 hhds. Cuba (sold some time ago before arrival and just arrived) on private terms, and 400 bags centrifugal (old sale) at 10⅝c. Refined was quiet. We quote:—Fair refining, 9⅝c.; good do., 10c.; Cuba, grocery, fair to choice, 10⅛c. a 10½c.; do., centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, No. 8 to No. 13, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do., molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8⅝c. a 9⅜c.; Porto Rico, refining, common to prime, 9c. a 10c.; do., grocery, fair to choice, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; refined, standard A, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; off A, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; crushed, 12c.; powdered, 11⅞c. a 12c.; granulated, 11⅝c. a 11⅞c.; cut loaf, 12⅛c.; white extra C's, 10⅝c. a 10⅞c.; yellow extra C's, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; other grades, including C's, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.

Stearine.—Receipts, 59 tierces. The market was quiet. The sales were 250 tierces city prime at 10c. a 10⅛c., and 30 tierces off grade at 9⅝c.

Tallow.—Receipts, 109 hhds., 1 bbl. and 21 casks. Market steady, with sales of about 75,000 lbs. at 8c. for prime.

Whiskey.—Receipts, 540 bbls. The market was dull and unchanged; $1 11 bid, $1 11½ asked. No sales.

Freights.—The market for petroleum tonnage continued fairly active, but otherwise there was little done and rates were tame. Engagements:—To Liverpool, by sail, 1,000 bales cotton on private terms; 50 hhds. tobacco, 25s.; 25 tierces lard, 20s.; 150 tons slate, 15s.; and per steam, 500 packages provisions, 20s. a 25s.; 20,000 boxes cheese 40s. To London, per steam, 5,000 boxes cheese, via Southampton, 60s.; 400 bales hops, 7s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steam, 3,000 boxes cheese, 40s.; 8,000 bushels wheat last evening at 4d. To Bristol, per steam, 16,000 bushels grain, 6¾d. To Hull, per steam, 500 bbls. sugar, 25s. Charters:—A German ship, hence to Bremen, with 8,500 bbls. refined petroleum at 3s. 7½d., 20 lay days; a Norwegian bark, hence to Danzig, with 2,750 bbls. do., at 4s. 7½d., July 16 clearance; a Norwegian bark, hence to Galway, with 2,500 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s.; a Norwegian ship, hence to London, with 7,500 bbls. refined petroleum at 3s. 7½d., July 17 clearance; a Norwegian bark, hence to London, with 3,300 bbls. naphtha at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to a Dutch port, with 3,500 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s.; an Italian bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, to Malta or Sicily, with 13,000 cases refined petroleum at 24½c.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cronstadt, with 4,000 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s. 4½d.; an Italian bark, hence to Trieste, with 2,200 bbls. do. at 5s. 3d.; an Austrian ship, hence to Cronstadt, with 6,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; an American bark, hence to the Baltic, with 4,090 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Liverpool or London, with 3,000 bbls. naphtha at 4s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 492 tons, hence with general cargo to Lisbon at current rates; an Italian bark, 412 tons, hence to Trieste, with 2,500 bbls. rosin at 80c. per 280 lbs., and 100 hhds. tobacco at 35s.; a schooner, hence to Hayti, with general cargo, at $925; a Norwegian brig, 236 tons, hence to the German Baltic direct, with rosin at 3s. per bbl.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Galveston, June 21, 1877.

Cotton nominal; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 11c.; good ordinary, 10½c. Net receipts, 85 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,374. Stock, 14,413.

New Orleans, June 21, 1877.

Cotton quiet; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅞c.; good ordinary, 10¼c. Net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 40. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,060; coastwise, 3,347. Sales, 750. Stock, 76,069.

Mobile, June 21, 1877.

Cotton quiet; middling, 11c.; low middling, 10½c.; good ordinary, 9⅞c. Net receipts, 61 bales. Exports coastwise, 27. Sales, 200. Stock, 11,419.

Savannah, June 21, 1877.

Cotton dull; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅝c.; good ordinary, 10⅛c. Net receipts, 230 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,306; coastwise, 209. Sales, 33. Stock, 2,146.

Charleston, June 21, 1877.

Cotton steady; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 11c. a 11⅛c.; good ordinary, 10½c. Net receipts, 68 bales. Sales, 300. Stock, 2,764.

Buffalo, June 21, 1877.

Flour in fair demand, unchanged; sales 650 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 50; two cars No. 1 white at $2 04; two cars sample do. at $1 98. Corn in fair inquiry; at Call Board, No. 2, 50½c. bid, cash; 51c. bid and 51½c. asked, to arrive; 50½c. bid and 51½c. assed, June; 51c. bid and 51½c. asked, July; 51c. bid and 51½c. asked, first half July; sales 10,000 bushels at 51⅛c., last half of July; 10,000 do. at 52½c., August; closing 52⅛c. bid and 52½c. asked, August; cash sales, 8,300 do. No. 2 at 50½c.; 6,000 do. by sample at 48c. a 49c.; 2,500 high mixed Toledo at 54c.; five cars No. 2 at 51c. a 52c. Other grains neglected. Pork and lard held at an advance, but nominally unchanged in the absence of sales. Canal and railroad freights unchanged. Lake receipts—Flour, 11,130 bbls.; wheat, 52,138 bushels; corn, 189,662 do.; pork, 1,050 bbls.; lard, 600 tierces and 50 cases. Railroad receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; wheat, 3,200 bushels; corn, 12,800 do.; oats, 6,300 do.; rye, 400 do. Shipments—Canal to tidewater, corn, 140,415 bushels; wheat, 31,315 do.; oats, 34,680 do.; pork, 500 bbls.; lard, 154,605 lbs. To intermediate points—Wheat, 10,191 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 10,050 bbls.; wheat, 15,200 bushels; corn, 48,540 do.; oats, 18,200 do.; barley, 400 do.

Toledo, June 21, 1877.

Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 99; extra do., $2 02; amber Michigan, spot, $1 95½; June, $1 88 a $1 93; No. 1 red winter, $1 98; No. 2 do., spot, $1 84 a $1 85; June, $1 81; July, $1 43 bid; August, $1 32½; red, $1 62; rejected, Wabash, $1 15; do., Lake Shore, $1 30. Corn firm; high mixed, spot, 50c.; August, 53c.; No. 2, spot, 49½c.; July, 49½c.; August, 52c.; No. 2 white, 51c.; rejected, 48c.; damaged, 42c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38c.; Michigan, 40½c. Receipts—5,000 bushels wheat, 46,000 do. corn, 2,800 do. oats. Shipments—5,500 bushels wheat, 45,000 do. corn, 500 do. oats. At the close wheat strong and high; amber Michigan, spot, $1 97; seller June opened at $1 93; sold $1 98½; closed at $1 97; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1 88; seller June, $1 87; seller July, $1 44, seller August, $1 34; No. 3 red opened at $1 65, sold at $1 67, closed at $1 70. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 49⅜c.; seller July, 49¼c.; seller August, 51⅝c.

Cincinnati, June 21, 1877.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; red, $1 60 a $1 80. Corn quiet, but firm, at 48c. a 49c. Oats steady at 38c. a 43c. Rye steady at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firmer at $13 50 bid, $14 asked. Lard in good demand; steam rendered, $8 87½ bid, $9 asked; kettle, $9 50 a $10; current make sold at 8⅞c. Bulk meats active and a shade higher; shoulders, $5; short ribs, $7 12½ a $7 15 spot, closing at the latter price freely bid; sales at $7 37½, buyer July; short clear, $7 50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5¾c. a 5⅞c.; clear ribs, 8c.; clear sides, 8¼c. a 8⅜c. Whiskey steady, with a fair demand a $1 08. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs active and firm; common, $4 25 a $4 40; light, $4 50 a $4 70; packing, $4 60 a $4 70; butchers', $4 75 a $4 80; receipts, 1,651; shipments, 550.

Chicago, June 21, 1877.

Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat active; No. 2 spring, $1 44, cash; $1 42¼, July; $1 24¼, August; No. 3 do., $1 23; rejected, 90c. Corn unsettled but generally higher; sales at 46c., cash; 46⅛c., July; 47⅞c., August; rejected, 41c. Oats dull and weak at 36c., cash; 35⅛c. a 35⅜c., July. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active and firm at $13 25, cash and July; $13 35 a $13 37½, August. Lard active and firm at $9 05, cash and July; $9 15 a $9 17½, August. Bulk meats firm, unchanged. Whiskey steady, unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo firmer at 1½c. bid, 1¾c. asked. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 122,000 do. corn, 47,000 do. oats, 2,500 do. rye, 2,900 do. barley. Shipments—4,800 bbls. flour, 8,000 bushels wheat, 264,000 do. corn, 58,000 do. oats, 4,800 do. rye, 1,400 do. barley. At the afternoon call of the Board:—Wheat unchanged; corn, ⅛c. lower; oats unchanged; Pork lower; $13 05 a $13 10, July; $13 12½ a $13 15, August. Lard lower; $8 95, July; $9 02½, August.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, June 21—5 P. M.

Cotton—Futures steady.

London, June 21—5:30 P. M.

Produce—Refined petroleum 10d. a 10¼d. per gallon. Tallow, 43s. 3d. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 24s. 6d. per cwt.

Antwerp, June 21, 1877.

Petroleum, 26⅝f. for fine pale American.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE REPORT.

Liverpool, June 21, 1877.

Pork—Eastern dull at 70s.; Western dull at 53s. Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 33s.; short rib dull at 35s. 6d.; long clear dull at 34s. 6d.; short clear dull at 36s. 6d. Hams—Long cut dull at 43s. Shoulders dull at 27s. Beef—India mess dull at 85s.; extra mess dull at 98s.; prime mess dull at 80s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 39s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 26s. 6d. Rosin—Common dull at 5s. 3d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice steady at 61s. Lard oil dull at 47s. Flour—Extra State dull at 28s. Wheat—No. 1 spring dull at 12s.; No. 2 spring dull at 11s. 6d.; winter Southern, none in the market; winter Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed soft steady at 24s. 3d.

FINANCIAL.

London, June 21—4 P. M.

Consols, 94 3-16 for both money and the account.

Paris advices quote five per cent rentes 105f. 65c. for the account.

Paris, June 21, 1877.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,100,000f. during the past week.

Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for short sight.

HAVANA MARKET.

Havana, June 21, 1877.

Sugars more active, but still declining in tendency; clayed, No. 12, at 11c. Exchange flat and unchanged.

COFFEE MARKETS.

Rio Janeiro, June 20, 1877.

Coffee.—Rio, good firsts, 7,300 a 7,450 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 23⅝. Average daily receipts, 4,500 bags; shipments of the week to the Channel and North of Europe, 15,000 bags; to the United States, 11,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 5,000 bags.

Sales of the week for the Channel and North of Europe, 18,000 bags; for the United States, 21,000 do.; for the Mediterranean, 4,000 do. Stock, 48,000 bags.

Santos, June 20, 1877.

Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; no change. Superior Santos, 7,000 a 7,200 reis per 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 500 bags. Shipments of the week to all countries, 9,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe and the Mediterranean, 9,000 do. Sales of the week for Europe, 2,000 bags; for the United States, 4,000 do. Stock, 10,000 bags.

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TO CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS.—THE ADVERtiser, a banker of large financial and commercial experience, occupying an eligible suit of offices on Broadway, will act as agent for corporations wishing to economize or to be represented in New York; office facilities supplied, records kept, money collected and paid, and the entire business transacted for a small compensation; undoubted references and security furnished. BANKER, box 5,166 Post office.

UNITED STATES

4 PER CENT LOAN.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check, issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and post office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to October 16, 1877, with interest added at four per cent to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the city of New York.

AUGUST BELMONT, & CO., New York.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

June 14, 1877.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—$15,000, SEcured by real estate in Brooklyn and country lots; valuation of security, $75,000. Address M. S. A., Tremont House, 663 and 665 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $50, FOR WHICH INterest and Board will be given. Address M., Herald office.

$1,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR; BEST OF security. Address H. E. M., Herald Uptown office.

$4,800 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgage at 6 per cent; must be improved city property. Apply to L. N. LEVY, 23 Park row.

$175,000.—ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, 6 PER cent; funds for second and leasehold. Address ATTORNEY, station D.

$200,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT FOR five years on improved property. F. S. DRISCOLL, 32 Park place.

$1,500,000 TO LOAN AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT on New York and Brooklyn Real Estate. J. M. STANALAND, 111 Broadway, room J.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings. PRICE $4 PER SET. Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ALLEN & Cronk, heretofore doing business in the city of New York, is this day dissolved. 105 West 37th st. New York, June 7, 1877.

35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1877.—Charles P. Barnard this day retires from the firm of Barnard, Brown & Co., by mutual consent, and his interest therein ceases with this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of ALVAH W. BROWN & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PERSON WITH $5,000 MAY OBTAIN A VERY unusual opportunity for business or investment, well secured, with large profits, and very quick returns, by addressing, for personal interview, X. Y. C., Herald office.

AN OPPORTUNITY OPEN TO A GOOD MAN IN A business paying large profits. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

FOR A LARGE ENTERPRISE WHICH WILL PAY, as telegraphy or sewing machines, plumbers, painters, bookkeepers, salesmen, inspectors are wanted; each of them must have $1,000 to invest. For particulars address DORDET, Engineer, Merchants' Hotel, 41 Cortlandt st., from 10 to 2.

FOR SALE—A DRUG AND GENERAL STORE, DOING a large cash business in the liveliest and fastest growing town in the West; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address box 120 Reed City, Michigan.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings. PRICE $4 PER SET. Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

I WANT A GOOD, ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH about $10,000 of capital, to take an equal share with me in my business, which has been established five years and will pay a good percentage on such investment; those expecting a large return without an honest effort for it need not apply. Send address to OPPORTUNITY, box 215 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000 CAPITAL, in a good paying manufacturing business. Address C. N., box 147 Herald office.

PARTNER—RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY; sure returns. Call or address B., 323 West 29th st., forenoons.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE, REQUIRING ONLY $750 cash; balance from business; $150 a month guaranteed; investment secured. Apply 28 West 29th st.

RELIABLE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS WANTED by middle aged merchant with few hundred dollars; partner or clerk; no patents, humbug, &c. N. M., box 103 Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING RECENTLY RETIRED from the jobbing cloth and woollen business, desires a situation as salesman, either in an importing dry goods commission house or a domestic commission house in New York city, with a view of purchasing an interest in the same, if agreeable; he has a very large acquaintance with the first class jobbers of the country. Address S. A., box 711 Baltimore city.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR HALF MY OFFICE PRACtice and manufacturing interests; established 1851. No agents. J. P. MACLEAN, Solicitor of Patents, 22 New Church st.

WANTED—AN EQUAL PARTNER IN A WELL established retail cash business, with capital of $5,000; a young man preferred, to take charge of the books and cash; first class location, and doing a nice business. Address BUSINESS, Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO FORM A STOCK COMPANY for one of the best railroad improvements patented. RANKIN, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH MONEY; STANDARD, legitimate business; more than I can do. J. WOODWARD, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN ONE OF the best paying livery stables in New York. Address CHANCE, Herald office.

$1,000.—A YOUNG MAN WITH ABOVE AMOUNT will invest or take situation in a solid business; competent to take any clerkship; will go South, West or California; speaks several languages; only those that are solid need answer this. Address ENTERPRISING, box 220 Herald office.

$10,000.—FOR THIS AMOUNT A RELIABLE party can purchase an established and Manufacturing Business in this city yielding large profits. For full particulars address OPPORTUNITY, box 3,348 Post office.

CENTRAL PARK SAVINGS BANK.

Recently, on the application of Messrs. Rabe & Brown, counsel for the trustees of the Central Park Savings Bank in the suit brought against them by Mr. French, the receiver, Judge Westbrook rendered a decision that the trustees (in whose favor the suit resulted) were each entitled to a separate bill of costs. Yesterday Mr. Olney, counsel for the receiver, appeared before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, and asked for an order directing that all these bills of costs be taxed in one judgment roll, so that one appeal, which he intended to take, might cover both the decision of the Court on the merits of the case and the allowance of separate costs. Judge Donohue said he would make an order that all the defendants tax their costs in one judgment within a specified time, and those failing to do so would be considered as having waived their rights in the matter. This, he said, would be done so as to allow Mr. Olney to take his appeal from the judgment by Monday next.

WATERING MILK.

The Board of Health, represented by Counsellor Hastings, appeared in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, to show their disapproval of watering milk. Four culprits, John Sabin, Henry Kennedy, Lewis Myers and Thomas Slowly, were arraigned, charged with that offence, and Doctors White and Post testified to having made the analysis and found water in large proportion. Kennedy was acquitted, Myers was fined $50, and Slowly and Sabin escaped with a ten dollar fine each.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

Gardner—Bauchman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. R. Davis, William C. Gardner, of Liverpool, England, to Mary L., daughter of Thomas Bauchman, Esq.

Hawes—Stephens.—On Wednesday, June 20, by the Rev. John Knox Allen, at the residence of the bride's father, John R. Stephens, Esq., James B. Hawes to Annie E. Stephens, all of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mena—Madden.—On June 20, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. Father Dealy, Philip J. de Mena to Margarita J. Madden.

Millard—Ely.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Homer N. Dunning, assisted by the Rev. D. R. Austin, Mr. George H. Millard, of Delhi, N. Y., to Miss Matie R. Ely, daughter of Hon. Dudley P. Ely, of South Norwalk, Conn.

Timpson—Timpson.—On Wednesday, June 20, by the Rev. William Neilson McVicker, of Philadelphia, Arthur T. Timpson to Mamie Chesterman, daughter of the late Charles W. Timpson, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

Ash.—On Thursday, June 21, Esther, wife of Simon A. Ash, daughter of Samuel L. Isaacs, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of Mount Neboh Lodge, F. and A. M., Metropolitan Chapter, Aberbanel Lodge, I. O. B. B., Mutual Benefit and Burial Society, Gates of Prayer and Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 213 West 42d st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at half-past nine o'clock.

Ballard.—Suddenly, at his residence, 445 East 119th st., William T. Ballard, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 23, from the above number at one P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Bates.—June 21, Anna May, daughter of Charles L. and Maria Bates.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, 45 Ravine av., Jersey City Heights, on Friday, the 22d, at two o'clock P. M.

Bowne.—On Wednesday evening, June 20, Frederic Bowne, son of Walter Bowne, late of Flushing, L. I.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, 22d inst., at five P. M. No flowers. Trains leave Hunter's Point at twenty minutes after four P. M.

Breadon.—On the 21st inst., Agnes, daughter of William G. and Rosana Breadon, in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from No. 13 East 18th st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Casey.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 20, Jeremiah Casey, aged 87 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Railroad avenue, thence to St. Peter's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the happy repose of his soul.

Donaldson.—June 20, Sarah M. Donaldson, a native of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, relict of the late Francis B. Donaldson.

Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th st., between avenues A and B, this (Friday morning at ten o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery at one o'clock.

Donnelly.—Patrick Donnelly, native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 410 West 25th st., on Friday, June 22, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

De Peyster.—In Boston, June 19, Maria Roosevelt, daughter of the late Captain F. A. De Peyster, of this city.

Du Bois.—On Thursday, June 21, Deyo Du Bois.

Funeral on Saturday, 23d inst., at two P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y.

Freelan.—At Freedom Plains, June 20, Rebekah I. Freelan, of Brooklyn, widow of the late James Freelan, aged 64 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 23d inst., at one o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Poughkeepsie upon the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from the Grand Central depot.

Henley.—Suddenly, on Thursday, 21st, Ann Henley, aged 50, widow of Daniel D. Henley, 3d av. and 102d st.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Ingersoll.—On Thursday, June 21, Allen Ingersoll, son of S. H. and Anna Ingersoll.

Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, West 3d st., this (Friday) morning, at twelve o'clock.

Jones.—In Brooklyn, L. I., suddenly, on June 21, Hon. William C. Jones, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles McDonald, 124 Java st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, June 23, at one P. M.

Maxwell.—On Thursday, June 21, Carrie, youngest daughter of Alexander Maxwell.

Funeral services from the residence, No. 68 8th st., Hoboken, at two P. M., Saturday, June 23.

Mead.—At White Plains, June 21, 1877, Freddie, infant son of George and Lizzie Mead.

Funeral services at house, Saturday, June 23, at ten o'clock A. M.

Morris.—Killed, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, at Tours, France, on the 10th inst., Francis, eldest son of John A. and Cora Morris, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, N. Y., in the 18th year of his age.

McGovern.—On Wednesday, June 20, Anna McGovern, daughter of Michael and Anna McGovern, in the 12th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 47 2d av.

McGurren.—On June 21, Mary McGurren, aged 26.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, 356 2d st., Williamsburg.

Ostermoor.—On Wednesday, Catherine E., wife of H. D. Ostermoor.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Paul.—On June 20, 1877, Thomas H. Paul, aged 20 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 446 West 37th st., this (Friday), at half-past one o'clock P. M.

Reynolds.—On June 20, John J. Reynolds, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Friday, June 22, at No. 16 Clark st., at one P. M.

Ryberg.—At Plainfield, N. J., June 21, Carrie W. Ryberg.

Funeral service at Congregational Church at twelve o'clock on Saturday. Body will arrive foot of Liberty st., New York, at three P. M.

Whitfield.—On Wednesday, June 20, Mary E., infant daughter of John W. and Fannie D. Whitfield, aged 5 months.

Funeral this (Friday), at two P. M., from parents' residence, 35 West 48th st.

Wallace.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, June 20, Ann, widow of the late William Wallace, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., at three o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica.

Walters.—On Monday, June 18, at Williamstown, Mass., Charles A. Walters, A. M., in the 50th year of his age.

Boston and New Jersey papers please copy.

Williams.—At Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 20, Hannah E., relict of Ephraim Williams, in the 79th year of her age.

RAPID TRANSIT(?)

Sixth Avenue Property-Owners Discussing the Question.

ANY OX BUT OURS.

Applauding Horse Railroad Men and Car Conductors.

A meeting of those "who care in favor of Rapid Transit, but who believe in the rights of property, the unbiased administrator of justice, and who are opposed to the wholesale confiscation of the streets and avenues for the benefit of a private corporation" was held at Chickering Hall last night. Considering the weather, the meeting was well attended, and the enthusiasm of those present bespoke the interest they felt in its objects. The body of the hall was mainly occupied by car conductors. The meeting was organized by the election of Henry M. Taber as chairman and over forty gentlemen as vice presidents.

After the announcement of these names the Secretary read the following preamble and resolutions, which were announced as the platform of principles in vindication of which the meeting was called.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas a few private speculators, acting in the name of a heavily encumbered corporation, and claiming an unrestricted monopoly, under the plea of public necessity, are attempting to appropriate to their own use, for the erection of an elevated street railway, some of our best business streets and avenues, thus usurping a privilege worth many millions, without proposing to make any recompense to the city. And whereas the result will be that, for the personal profit of interested parties, property on the route will be damaged many times more than the enormous gain which such parties are aiming to secure; and for this damage all compensation is to be refused. And whereas, further, if these plans succeed, a considerable part of the city will, for many purposes, be separated from the rest, and its business interests must seriously suffer. And whereas, the streets of New York have been paid for and improved at the expense of the adjacent property, not to furnish a regulated and graded roadway for a private railroad, but for the equal use of all having occasion to pass over them, and for the special use of those interested in the abutting property. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most earnestly protest against any attempt by any parties to enrich themselves by the appropriation of our property.

Resolved, That we will resist to the utmost, by all legitimate means, this proposed invasion of our rights and confiscation of our interests.

Resolved, That we will aid by our means and influence any legitimate and adequate method for rapid transit, believing that a necessity exists for a speedy, safe and comprehensive system of communication between the two extremes of the city, but but in doing so we utterly repudiate the idea that the property of one man is to be sacrificed to put money in the pockets of another. We believe that the citizens of New York can afford to act honestly and to pay fairly for what the city needs; and we believe that the so-called elevated railroads are a sham and a snare, the tendency of which is to defeat the real object in view.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed by the chair, with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be to take such steps as are necessary to promote a wise and proper method of rapid transit, and to oppose any and every such selfish project, which, for private gain, under pretence of meeting a public need, will produce great public and private injury.

THE LETTERS.

Among the letters read from the invited who were unable to attend was one from ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, in concluding which that gentleman said, "I am strongly opposed to hindering, by mere technical objections, the completion of any work which promises fairly to meet the wants of a long-wanting and long-suffering people; but no majority, however large, no necessity, however great, should be permitted to override the constitutional rights of any citizen."

Colonel J. A. Conkling, in his letter, says:—"Let me say that in the prosecution of my business I have occasion to pass Amity street daily and South Fifth avenue frequently, and that I never do so without having my sense of justice outraged and my indignation excited by the ghostly skeleton which, under the name of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, encumbers both of these streets."

In his letter of regret Mr. Marshall O. Roberts says:—"I am in favor of rapid transit (properly constructed), but not such an abomination as this one is, and is acknowledged to be by every intelligent engineer."

A protest signed by the officers of sixty-two insurance companies, and which was sent to the last Legislature, was also read.

GENERAL ASPINWALL'S SPEECH.

The first speaker introduced was General Lloyd Aspinwall, who said that he was present to protest, in the name of humanity and justice, against an outrage against property and property owners. He was of the opinion that of the franchises granted to certain corporations were of sufficient importance to occupy the time and capital of certain gentlemen they were valuable enough to be paid for. He did not think that the greatest good to the greatest number was to be attained by ignoring the rights of taxpaying citizens. The day of street railroads he acknowledged was passed, and they should be superseded, even as they had superseded the old omnibus, but they should be succeeded by something that did not present many more objections than were sought to be remedied.

THE RESULT OF MUCH THOUGHT.

Mr. Robert H. Strahan, who was a member of the last Assembly, said that, as he represented a district which had peculiar local interests, and through which the proposed elevated road was to pass, he gave the subject of rapid transit, and the means by which that desired end was to be attained, much thought, and was quite prepared to speak on the subject. When he went to Albany he made up his mind to be guided by the merits of the case and not by what this or that one might think. He said that at first he experienced a dash of mental confusion on the subject of rapid transit, but reflection brought him light at last, and he acted from honest conviction all through his term of office. In 1875, by certain amendments to the constitution of the State, special legislation was prohibited. By an ingenious bit of legislation known as the "General Rapid Transit law of 1875," made applicable to the whole State, the two schemes of elevated transit in New York were protected and improved, for that act provided that if the Commissioners for the appointment of whom provision was made, should happen to lay out a route coincident with that of any existing or contemplated road which had already obtained a charter, the company owning such charters should build on such routes as the commissioners might direct, and not as per plans already proposed by themselves. This provision, he claimed, was inserted to relieve the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, which did not have money enough to follow out the elaborate plan of construction described in its charter, and also that the commission laid out a route coincident with that already taken by the Gilbert road. He spoke of another provision of the general law which empowered the building of a road to connect with the steam ferries and steam railroad depots in New York. This he supposed was inserted for the purpose of protecting and fostering the New York Elevated Railroad, which had proposed to make the circuit of the Island of Manhattan and connect with the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second street. The result of this law has been, according to Mr. Strahan, to centre in the hands of these two corporations the privilege of providing rapid transit, to the exclusion of all other methods. In conclusion he said that if these privileges were to be enjoyed by these companies they should be made to pay for them, and the entire tax should not be saddled upon those who are to derive no benefit from the projects. Mr. Strahan said he had no apology to offer for his conduct in the Legislature, and was not present to make any explanation of it further than that given in his remarks.

SIC TRANSIT.

Mr. David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, made a plea for slow transit in horse cars, claiming that it produced a contemplative turn of mind which was healthful and beneficial to a man of business. Too much attention, he said, was being paid to rapid transit, and if rapid transit succeeded the business interests of the metropolis would suffer. After this plea for what Mr. Stone called "silent mental culture" Mr. Bergh was introduced, and said he took a melancholy interest in rapid transit as proposed on one leg. He said the most eloquent thing he could say was that he was not going to say much. He suspected that some of his auditors were wondering what brought him to the meeting, as none of the inferior animals were concerned in the outrage of rapid transit about to be perpetrated on the city of New York. There was cruelty, he said, cruelty to property. A long and very sad elucidation of the conditions under which cruelty can be perpetrated on property here followed. Mr. Bergh complained that he had been identified with the inferior animals so long that many of his friends and fellow citizens had come to regard him as one of them; told several funny stories about an old woman, about Fernando Wood's liberality in dealing with the city, about his doings abroad, and finally concluded by announcing that himself and the HERALD had shaken hands across the chasm, sent the bloody shirt to the washerwoman and firmly united on swill milk.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes followed Mr. Bergh, and explained the bill which he introduced last winter in the Assembly, saying that it was intended to supply an oversight or intentional omission on the part of the draughters of the General Rapid Transit law, which made no provision for compensating those whose property was taken for a public use. The doctor claimed that if an elevated road is built upon Sixth avenue seventy per cent of the property holders, whose estates are mortgaged, will be ruined, and that the $10,000 or $12,000 which they have already paid will be completely lost.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHILI.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 21, 1877.

Governor Osborn left here to-day for Chili, where he has been appointed United States Minister. The citizens here gave him and his family a farewell reception last evening. The attendance was very large, including all the State officers and the leading residents of the city.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1877.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says in regard to the difficulties with the Indians near Mount Idaho and the Lapwai Agency, that, while there is no doubt some cause for the trouble which the Indians have made, he cannot account for the serious results of it. The non-treaty Nez Perces Indians had agreed last May to go on the reservation, and it was supposed that all opposition on their part was at an end. The department looked for a tranquil condition of affairs there and felt that everything would be settled and quiet in the course of a short time.

BAD LOOK FOR THE WHITES.

The last despatch received from Inspector Watkins, of the Indian Bureau, who is now at the Lapwai Agency, states that the United States troops had to fall back before the Indians, which places a rather bad look on things for the whites at the agency and the settlers in the vicinity. Inspector Watkins had been sent there to investigate the complaints made against Indian Agent Montieth who is in charge. The reports of the commission previously charged to examine into the same subject are favorable to Mr. Montieth. Commissioner Smith thinks that the present objection to him arises from the unfriendliness of Congressional Delegate Fenn.

HOWARD'S PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE AGAINST THE REDSKINS—MURDER OF RANCHMEN IN THE BLACK HILLS AND A CALL FOR PROTECTIVE MILITARY FORCE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1877.

The following telegram was received at Army Headquarters this morning:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20, 1877.

General W. T. SHERMAN, Washington, D. C.:—

Howard reports Lieutenant Thiller, of the Twenty-first infantry, was killed in the action of the 17th inst.; that he is collecting enough force to make sure work before pushing the Indians to a final position; that the country is the roughest possible between Little Salmon and Snake rivers.

TROOPS AT LEWISTON.

He has at Lewiston and Lapwai four companies of cavalry numbering 259 men and three companies of infantry numbering eighty-eight men. There are *en route* to Lewiston from the two departments (California and Columbia) six companies of cavalry numbering 358 men; five companies of artillery, numbering 166 men, and three companies of infantry, numbering 89 men. The total force will be 960 men. Trooops from Fort Harney, Camp McDermot and Camp Halleck will probably move *via* Boise City.

"McDOWELL, Major General."

RAIDING IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The Secretary of War this morning received the following telegram from a committee of citizens of Deadwood City.

DEADWOOD, Wy. T., June 20, 1877.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

The Indians are raiding the valleys of Bear, Battes, Whitewood and False Bottom, killing ranchmen and driving others here for safety. We must have military protection immediately or the agricultural interest of the Black Hills will have to be abandoned.

THOMAS SHANNON,
W. N. ANDERSON, } Committee.
W. C. LOGAN,

Accompanying the despatch was the following:—

The statements in the above despatch are strictly true. A company of cavalry should be stationed somewhere in the vicinity of Crook City or the settlements in the foot hills will have to be abandoned.

GEORGE E. SPENCER, United States Senator.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary of War in reply telegraphed that the application for troops must be made to General Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, and that that officer had full power to render all assistance in his power.

MILITARY FORCE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

In view of the serious difficulty with the Indians in Idaho and elsewhere in that section it may be mentioned that the entire military force there is under the command of Major General Irving McDowell, who is in charge of the Military Division of the Pacific, and also the Department of California, being a portion of that division.

The other two departments in the division are those of the Columbia, commanded by Brigadier General O. O. Howard, and of Arizona, commanded by Brevet Major General A. V. Kantz.

A portion of the country in which the Indians are troublesome, namely, the vicinity of Deadwood City, is in the Department of the Platte, commanded by Brigadier General George Crook, his department embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska and the Territories of Utah and Wyoming and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah and the northeastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall.

The Department of Dakota, in which difficulties may also occur, is commanded by Brigadier General T. H. Terry, and comprises the State of Minnesota and the tearitories of Dakota and Montana.

SCENE OF PRESENT HOSTILITIES.

General Howard's department, where active hostilities are now in progress, embraces the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho and Alaska excepting that portion of Idaho in General Crook's department above mentioned.

General Kantz's department consists of the Territory of Arizona and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, Cal. The Department of California embraces the State of Nevada and that part of California not in the department of General Kantz.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The military force in the several departments is distributed as follows:—General Howard, in the Department of Columbia, has seven companies of cavalry, five companies of artillery and one regiment of infantry. These troops are scattered throughout the department, and are not all near Lewiston, the scene of active hostilities, but are being concentrated for the purpose of pushing the Indians, and other troops have been ordered to reinforce General Howard from the Department of California, which has five companies of cavalry, six companies of artillery and seven companies of infantry.

General Kautz, in the Department of Arizona, has one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry.

General Crook, in the Department of the Platte, has two regiments of cavalry—the Second and Third—besides fourteen companies of cavalry from various other regiments and three regiments of infantry.

General Terry, in the Department of Dakota, has one regiment and four companies of cavalry, seven regiments and six companies of infantry.

STRENGTH OF COMPANIES.

The cavalry regiments are recruited up to the maximum of 100 men for each company, except the First regiment, which is in General Howard's department, and has but seventy men to each company roll, and the Ninth regiment, in New Mexico, which has the same number as the First. The companies of infantry are limited to thirty seven enlisted men for each company.

A MESSENGER FROM THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE—REGULAR UPRISING OF THE INDIANS REPORTED—BOASTS OF THE CHIEF JOSEPH—HOWARD AND THE INDIAN AGENT BLAMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1877.

The following despatch has been received from Portland:—"A special just received here from Walla Walla is to the effect that a messenger has arrived there who lives on the Alpowa River, fifteen miles below Lewiston. He reports that the Morton murder was led by Hushuscut, chief of the Wawawi and Polouse Indians, and says there were many more killed than has been reported.

CHIEF JOSEPH'S BOAST.

He says a man stopped at his place and told him Chief Joseph had declared that he had warriors enough to whip all the soldiers at forts Lapwai and Walla Walla if they were at one post let alone at two.

HOWARD AND MONTEILLE BLAMED.

The people of Lemiston, the messenger says, blame General Howard And Indian Agent Monteith for the whole trouble. There were more killed than named in the despatches sent, and the difficulty is far worse than reported. The trouble did not originate about a horse trade, but was a regular outbreak.

CONFIRMATORY DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE—EVERY MAN ON SALMON RIVER KILLED—WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPARED—CHIEF JOSEPH'S FORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1877.

A press despatch from Walla Walla reports that Dr. Don, of that place, has received a letter, dated Lewiston, June 20, which says:—

The Indians have killed every man on Salmon River, but have not hurt the women and children. A company of cavalry and Jim Lawler, an Indian, and forty of his men came to Lewiston to-day, with all the employés and all the whites of the "Karniah" Reservation, at Lapwai, which has been abandoned. I have just returned from a scout to the Grand Rondo River, on the South side of Snake River, upon a party of warriors numbering about fifty. They appeared to be making their way to Wallowa. The Indians have got the best of the soldiers so far. They have killed about thirty and driven them back from the White River Creek to Mount Idaho.

NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The killed and wounded, so far, number fifty persons. Troops from Walla Walla cannot get to the Kamas prairie. It will take 500 soldiers to whip Joseph's band.

CLAIM TO BE PEACEFUL.

Winnemucca and his band are encamped and armed near Cow Creek, in Idaho. They claim to be peaceable, but the Governor telegraphed to Silver City instructions for Winnemucca to return, and he refused to do so, saying he would fight first. About twenty-five or thirty Indians from the Malhem reservation passed Walhem village on Monday with a band of horses, going in the direction of Weiser county. It is reported that the Indians at Canyon City expressed themselves that the government had better take Agent Rinehart away or he might be killed. There has been considerable dissatisfaction existing among the Indians in regard to Mr. Rinehart.

ALASKA.

ABANDONMENT OF THE POST OF SITKA—ALARM OF THE INHABITANTS—FEARS OF AN ATTACK BY THE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21, 1877.

A press despatch from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says the steamship California arrived at Port Townsend June 18 for Alaska, having on board all the government officers and troops and the remainder of the stores, arms, ordnance, &c., of the post at Sitka which was abandoned on the 14th of June.

ALARM OF THE CITIZENS.

The citizens of that place were very apprehensive of immediate trouble with the Indians. They are left without any protection, and no law of any kind, and are anxiously looking forward to the arrival of the revenue cutter and gunboat. The women and children are especially excited and alarmed.

ORGANIZING FOR PROTECTION.

Meetings were to be held for the purpose of immediate organization and to appoint guards at night to prevent the Indians from entering the town. The commanding officer, before the departure, at the request of the citizens, removed the Indians, as usual, outside of the fences and barricades, and it is the intention to adhere to this rule of keeping them out of the town at night.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

LOWELL, Mass., June 21, 1877.

The body of an unknown man was taken from the Merrimack River at Tyngsboro yesterday. It was sewed in an army blanket, and from this and other indications it is probably a case of murder.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES FREDERICK BRIGGS, AUTHOR.

Mr. Charles Frederick Briggs, a well known author and journalist, died at his residence, No. 150 Livingston street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was born on the island of Nantucket, in 1810, but removed to New York early in life. In 1839 he published a novel entitled "The Adventures of Harry Franco; a Tale of the Great Panic." In 1843 he followed this with "The Haunted Merchant," and four years after "The Trippings of Tom Pepper; or, the Result of Romancing." Meanwhile, in 1844, he had begun the *Broadway Journal*, and in 1845 had allied with him Edgar Allen Poe, whose brilliant *critiques* have made the *Journal* famous in American literary history. He was an editor of *Putnam's Magazine* from 1853 to 1856, associated with George William Curtis and Parke Godwin. He was also connected with *Putnam* when it was revived in 1869. He was well known a quarter of a century ago, because of his writings under the *nom de plume* of "Harry Franco." He was for some years one of the editors of the New York *Times*, and was attached to the Brooklyn *Union* at the time of his death. The funeral will take place at his late residence to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The remains will be buried at New Dorp, Staten Island.

MRS. H. D. OSTERMOOR.

An amiable and long-valued life closed on Wednesday last with the death of Mrs. Catherine E. Ostermoor, wife of Henry D. Ostermoor, of No. 315 Clinton street, Brooklyn. Rarely is recorded the death of one whose history is so replete with acts of unostentatious benevolence, thoughtfulness for the comfort of others and disinterested kindness by which the pains of a legion of the sick and orphaned have been alleviated and appeased. Of the many charitable enterprises with which Mrs. Ostermoor was associated during her eighteen years' residence in the City of Churches may be mentioned the St. Mary's Hospital and Foundling Asylum, in Dean street, of which she was one of the projectors. Subsequently for three successive terms, comprising three years, she was directress of St. Mary's, but about three years ago she was compelled to relinquish the duties attached to that office, owing to poor health, though she remained a member of the Board of Managers up to the time of her death. Mrs. Ostermoor's protracted illness had for some time warned her friends of the proximity of her end, but the grief caused by her death is none the less deep on that account.

WILLIAM C. JONES.

William C. Jones, ex-Assemblyman, who was three times elected to the State Legislature from the Fifth district, Kings county, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his residence, No. 110 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

KIDO-KOM.

Advices from Yokohama dated May 16 say that Kido-Kom, private Secretary of the Emperor and formerly Sangi or Imperial Councillor and Minister of Education, died in Kioto while attending the Mikado, on May 26. He was much respected by all classes. He had risen through personal merit from a humble station to the highest rank, and received distinguished honors before and at his death.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Mrs. Amanda A. Broadwell keeps a boarding house at No. 34 West Tenth street. On the 23d of May Mr. Edward L. Walton engaged board there for himself, his wife and his sister, Mrs. Mabel Davis, and her child. On the 7th of June Mr. Walton was notified that his rooms were wanted, but he and his family remained till the 14th. Fifteen minutes after their departure Mrs. Broadwell visited the vacated apartments and discovered that the carpet had been cut in all directions, and that the damage sustained amounted to over $75. Mr. Walton, his wife and sister, Mrs. Davis, were arraigned before Judge Wandell yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief. The complainant stated that she would not have pressed the charge possibly had she not heard that in the place they occupied before they committed acts causing a great amount of damage. Mr. Walton and Mrs. Davis were held in $500 bail to answer and Mrs. Walton was paroled.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

Some six or seven weeks ago John Maher, of No. 73 Main street, Brooklyn, became acquainted with Mrs. Jennie Craig, of No. 72 Henry street. They went out at night for walks, and also drank beer together. They became very intimate, and the husband of Mrs. Cray learned of his wife's doings. He charged her with infidelity and she acknowledged her guilt. The pair then arranged that Mrs. Craig was to give Mr. Maher an invitation to meet her last night. This she did, and after they drank some liquor together she asked him to accompany her to her rooms. He did so, and no sooner was he seated than Craig entered by another door and set upon him. Maher struggled hard to defend himself, but Mrs. Craig joined her husband and between them Maher was badly used. The cries of Craig were heard by an officer, who went to his assistance and took the assailants to the Madison street station house. The wounded man was also taken to the station house and thence he was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. There it was found that he had severe scalp wounds, a broken nose and bruises over the eyes; the middle finger of his left hand was broken and his wrist was sprained.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Richmond	June 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Italy	June 23	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Amerique	June 23	Havre	55 Broadway
Utopia	June 23	London	7 Bowling Green
Devonia	June 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Algeria	June 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pereire	June 27	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Virginia	June 28	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Wieland	June 28	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Rhein	June 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Anchoria	June 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Germanic	June 30	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Wyoming	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bothnia	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Canada	July 4	Havre	55 Broadway
Frisia	July 5	Hamburg	61 Broadway
P Caland	July 5	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
City of Brussels	July 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Alsatia	July 7	London	7 Bowling Green
California	July 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	July 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
England	July 7	Liverpool	69 Broadway
St Laurent	July 11	Havre	55 Broadway
Abyssinia	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Indiana	July 12	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pommerania	July 12	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Adriatic	July 14	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Ethiopia	July 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Spain	July 14	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Main	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Chester	July 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Wisconsin	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Labrador	July 18	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Georgia	July 19	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Gellert	July 19	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	July 21	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Erin	July 21	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Ville de Paris	July 25	Havre	55 Broadway
Montana	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 29	Gov. Island...morn	5 26
Sun sets	7 35	Sandy Hook...morn	4 41
Moon sets...morn	1 42	Hell Gate...morn	7 11

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

JUNE 21, 1877.

At	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon	30.00	72	S*	Partly cloudy
Hospital ship	4 PM	29.85	77	S*	Partly cloudy
Bar	8 PM	29.75	70	S by W†	Cloudy
Narrows	12 PM	29.80	70	W‡	Raining

*Brisk. †Moderate. ‡Gentle.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer State of Virginia (Br), Moodie, Glasgow June 9, Larne 9th, 11:30 PM, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced westerly winds all the passage; 20th inst, 225 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed steamer Idaho (Br), hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Acadia (Br), Craig, Genoa May 19, Leghorn 22d, Naples 25th, Sorrento 25th, Messina 28th, Palermo 30th and Gibraltar June 4, with mdse and 7 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Shakespeare (Ger), Fechter, Bremen 45 days, with empty barrels to Theo Ruger. Had fine weather to the Banks; thence 34 days, with strong SW winds and fog; June 20, off Nantucket, spoke bark Christel (Ger), from Bremen for Baltimore.

Bark Sostrene (Nor), Foyn, Liverpool 50 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Due Cecile (Ital), Schiaffino, Plymouth 45 days, with china clay to order.

Bark Dronning Louise (Nor), Olsen, Antwerp 47 days, in ballast, to C Tobias & Co.

Bark Aladdin (Nor), Johannesen, Bremen April 21, in ballast, to order. June 13, lat 40 23, lon 32 53, passed an American vessel, showing flag with letters KC in it. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Brodrene (Nor), Evensen, Hamburg 45 days, with empty barrels to Funch, Ekye & Co.

Bark Ceres (Ger), Doellner, Hamburg 60 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hector (Nor), Tellefsen, Rotterdam 46 days, in ballast to Louis Tetens. Was 12 days west of the Banks, with strong SW winds and fog.

Bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, Malaga 50 days, with mdse to order; vessel to D B Dearborn. Passed Gibraltar May 2.

Bark Francisco (Ital), Ingegmeri, Catania 105 days, with sulphur to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 1.

Bark Minion (Nor), Nielsen, Rio Janeiro May 5, with coffee to Winter de Visser; vessel to C Tobias & Co.

Bark Ceres (Swe), Nasman, Cardenas 8 days, with sugar to E D Morgan; vessel to Louis Tetens.

Bark Eliza White, Wotton, Matanzas 8 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr Annie M Dickinson, Tooker, Campeachy 21 days, with sugar, hides, &c, to J W Wilson & Co.

Bark Joaquinna (Br), Gardner, Cienfuegos 15 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Hutton & Watson.

Schr Mary Eveline, McLean, Ruatan 13 days, with cocoa nuts, &c, to Wm Douglas; vessel to master.

Schr W T Farren, Lindsay, Cat Island 7 days, with pines to Wm Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Wm McGee, Sheridan, Eleuthera 7 days, with pines to Alex Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Dick Williams, Willis, Richmond, Va.

Schr Moses G Leonard, Lowry, Virginia.

Schr J W Boyle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr H H Grant, Grant, Virginia.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer City of New Bedford, Fish, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Francis Hatch, Stearns, St George, Me, for New York.

Schr Watchman, Pendleton, Bangor for New York.

Schr Charter Oak, Booth, Bangor for New York.

Schr D Ellis, Torrey, Rockland for New York.

Schr Pennsylvania, Hutchin, Rockland for New York.

Schr F Nickerson, Haskell, Boston for New York.

Schr Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Providence for New York.

Schr Eva Diverty, Gandy, Providence for New York.

Schr Ganges, Pomeroy, Providence for New York.

Schr C P Shultis, Davis, Providence for New York.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Lindsley, Providence for New York.

Schr O F Hawley, Tyler, Newport for New York.

Schr Elias Runyon, Sands, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr James, Styles, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Bertha, Conover, Breakers' Folly, RI, for New York.

Schr Rappahannock, Sykes, Westerly, RI, for New York.

Schr J B Cunningham, Parker, New London for New York.

Schr Mary Natt, Barker, New London for New York.

Schr S Applegate, Matthews, New London for New York.

Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, Norwich for New York.

Schr Annie J Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Josephine, Mehers, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Curtis Goodwin, Steelman, New Haven for New York.

Schr W A Wiley, Wiley, New Haven for New York.

Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New Haven for New York.

Schr E K Wilson, Webber, Stamford for New York.

Schr Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.

Steamer Neptune, Berry, New York for Boston.

Schr Harmony (Br), Bagnell, New York for St Johns, NF.

Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Taunton.

Schr Mary E Hoxie, Mosier, New York for New London.

Schr Empire, Chase, New York for New London.

Schr G L Daboll, Hackett, New York for Greenport.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, New York for Dennisport.

Schr Elisha Smith, Smith, New York for Portland, Me.

Schr Alice B. Roberts, New York for Boston.

Schr Orion, Wilson, New York for Providence.

Schr B F Brainerd, Hull, New York for Portland, Ct.

Schr Mary H Mifflin, Ferris, Hoboken for Warren.

Schr John Stockham, Hart, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Flight, Jefferson, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Peacedale, Caswell, Hoboken for Narragansett Pier.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr James E Bayles, Wasson, Port Johnson for Bridgeport.

Schr Elias Ross, Lewis, Port Johnson for Pawtucket.

Schr Sarah Babcock, Vineykle, Port Johnson for Port Jefferson.

Schr Garland, Libby, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

Schr B H Warford, Sprague, Port Johnson for Pawtucket.

Schr Nightingale, Young, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr A Tirrell, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr D M Tyler, Hart, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Mail, Mead, New York for Greenwich.

Schr R A Forsyth, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.

Schr Orlando Smith, Ferris, Amboy for Portchester.

Schr J G Fell, Shropshire, Amboy for Somerset.

Schr Xebec, Robinson, Amboy for Fall River.

Schr Sterling, Ball, Amboy for Bridgeport.

Schr Joseph P Ross, Green, Amboy for Taunton.

Schr John W Bell, Cook, Amboy for Taunton.

Schr Eva Diverty, Gandy, Amboy for Newport.

Schr J C Rogers, Otis, Amboy for Gardiner.

Schr Artist, Fleming, Amboy for Fall River.

Schr Hattie J Collins, Brainerd, Amboy for Hartford.

Schr Zoe, Stears, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Johnnie Messerve, French, Amboy for Round Pond, Me.

Schr John Crocker, Thrasher, Amboy for Taunton.

Schr Nellie Shaw, Shaw, Baltimore for New Haven.

BELOW.

Ship John Harvey, Brown, from Boston.

Bark Drugi Dubrovacki (Aus), Percich, from Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Steamer Holland (Br), Healy, London via Southampton—F W J Hurst.

Steamer Herder (Ger), Brandt, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Maas (Dutch), Van der Hoeven, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Niagara, Curtis, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co.

Steamer Canima (Br), Liddicoat, Bermuda—A E Outerbridge.

Steamer Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer W Woodward, Young, Baltimore—Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Ellie Knight, McCreery, Philadelphia—Bogert & Morgan.

Steamer E C Biddle, Davis, Philadelphia—James Hand.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Russia (Br), Jones, Liverpool—Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Ribston (Br), Brown, Yokohama—Vernon H Brown & Co.

Bark Iona (Aus), Ivancich, Penarth Roads for orders—John C Seager.

Bark Vaaren (Nor), Pedersen, Bergen (Norway)—C Tobias & Co.

Bark Emilie (Ger), Schungel, Bremen—Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Guchen (Fr), Boulon, Vigo for orders—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Carlotta Fanny (Aus), Rumen, Alexandria, E—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Formosa, Pierce, Buenos Ayres—J Norton, Jr, & Sons.

Brig Hermanos (Nor), Sorensen, Christiansen for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Orloff (Br), Belfontaine, Santander—Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Cora Green, Collins, Jeremie (Hayti)—F H Smith & Co.

Brig Helios (Ger), Borgwaldt, Newark, NJ—Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr A D Henderson, Fordisch, Cedar Keys and Key West—Benner & Pinckney.

Schr Washington, Fischer, Brunswick, Ga—Tupper & Beattie.

Schr Addie Henry, Bums, Newbern, NC—Gomez, Pearsall & Co.

Schr C B Benson, Duff, Port Johnson—Geo F Bulley.

Schr Southern Cross (Br), Patterson, Newark, NJ—A T Henry.

Schr Imogene, Lord, Boston—Cartwright & Doyle.

Schr Maria S Davis, Chase, Dennisport, Mass—Doane & Gott.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Dennisport, Mass—Doane & Gott.

Schr Dart, Campbell, Bridgeport—Stamford Manufacturing Co.

SAILED.

Steamers State of Nevada (Br), for Glasgow; Herder (Br), Hamburg; Holland (Br), London (not 20th); Maas (Dutch), Rotterdam; Niagara, Havana; Canima (Br), Bermuda; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; Ellie Knight, Philadelphia; ship British America (Br), ——; barks Ivanhoe (Br), Miramichi, NB; Madura (Ger), Stettin; Montezuma, Barbados; brigs Daylight, Demerara; Chas A Hoard (Br), St Johns, PR; schrs Potosi, Progreso and Laguna (Mexico); Jennie Middleton, ——.

Also sailed, brig W D Andrews, for Gonaives.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

BARK KATE AGNES (Br), from St John, NB, for Newport, E, ashore at Mud Island, Tusket, NS, will prove a total loss. The crew arrived at St John, NB, June 19.

BRIG LOCH LOMOND, from New York for Salonica, before reported as taken into Newport, RI, after having been ashore on Block Island, was having her bottom repaired June 20, and will proceed on her voyage 22d.

SCHR FLASH, Morse, while going out from Shallotte, NC, June 16, struck on a snag and knocked a hole in her bottom, rendering it necessary to put her on the ways at that place for repairs.

SCHR ANNIE MYRICK (of Provincetown), Higgins, from Perth Amboy for North Salem, with a cargo of coal for Salem Laboratory Co, ran ashore June 19 on Lobster Rocks, Beverly Harbor, and will have to discharge to get off. She is said to be leaking badly.

The schooner before reported sunk at Seal Island is the Morning Light (Br), from Boston for Liverpool, NS, with a general cargo. Crew saved and sent home in steamer Edgar Stewart. The M L registered 82 tons, was built at Liverpool, NS, in 1857, and hailed from Port Medway, NS.

PORTLAND, June 21—The steamer St John got away safely from the St John conflagration, and arrived at Eastport to-day.

QUEBEC, June 20—Schr Marie Almida (Br), from Quebec for Glasgow, with deals, is a total wreck at Point St Peter. Crew saved.

Schr Marie Reformiste, of and from Quebec for lower ports, with provisions, is ashore at Tortege River. No particulars.

WHALEMEN.

Sailed from New Bedford June 20, bark George & Mary, Chase, Atlantic Ocean.

SPOKEN.

Ship Cormorant (Br), Williams, from Liverpool for San Francisco, June 1, lat 48 50 N, lon 10.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, June 15—Arrived, steamer Switzerland (Belg), Jackson, Philadelphia.

ALGIERS, June 19—Arrived, brig Nina Emilia (Ital), Pagliaro, New York.

BRISTOL, June 21—Arrived, steamer Arragon (Br), Symons, New York.

Sailed 21st, bark Mia Madre E (Ital), Scotto, New York.

BREMEN, June 20—Arrived, ship Nile (Br), Marvin, New York.

BORDEAUX, to June 20—Arrived, bark Whitehall (Br), Davidson, Trieste.

DUNGENESS, June 21—Passed, ship Martha (Ger), Lewin, New York for Bremen; bark Speranza (Nor), Olsen, do for Dantzic.

DUNDALK, June 21—Sailed, bark Ville de Anvers (Belg), De Rycker, United States.

HONG KONG, to June 20—Arrived, ship A S Davis, Ford, Cardiff (not as before).

INNISHOWEN HEAD, June 21—Arrived, bark Pillau (Ger), Kuhr, New York for Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—Arrived, steamer Palestine (Br), Irving, Boston.

Also arrived 21st, steamer Alice (Br), Ellis, New Orleans.

Sailed 21st, brig Enrico (Aus), Franen, United States.

LONDON, June 21—Arrived, bark Express (Nor), Halvorsen, Charleston.

LEGHORN, June 18—Sailed, bark Birdstow (Br), Williams, Philadelphia.

MARSEILLES, June 20—Arrived, bark Veteran, Gage, Richmond, Va.

PERNAMBUCO, to June 20—Arrived, steamer Cassini (Br), McKenzie, New York for Bahia.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21—Arrived, steamers Montana (Br), Beddoe, New York for Liverpool; Caspian (Br), Trocks, Baltimore via Halifax for do; Iberian (Br), Horne, Boston for do; Muriel (Br), Quine, New Orleans for do (and all proceeded).

SLIGO, June 18—Sailed, bark Bergliot (Nor), Mosberg, United States.

STAVANGER, to June 20—Sailed, bark Mimer (Nor), Sorensen, New York.

LONDON, June 21—The French mail steamer Mei Kong, which was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden on the 19th inst, had a cargo of silk and tea. All the passengers (70) were saved. Two sailors were drowned.

WEATHER REPORT.

HOLYHEAD, June 21, PM—Calm; misty.

PLYMOUTH, June 21, PM—Wind E, moderate.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANJER, April 13—Passed, bark Korsor (Dan), Grove, from Hong Kong for New York.

BOMBAY, May 16—Sailed, ships Wm Douglas (Br), Douglas, Havre; 17th, Gen Domville (Br), Stanton, do; 19th, Carrie Clark, Storer, do.

Arrived May 30, ship Gamecock, Hardy, New York (before reported without date).

In port May 21, ships Algonquin (Br), Dexter, and City of Boston, Crosby, for Havre; Marathon (Br), Jones, for United Kingdom or Continent; Alex Yeats (Br), Dunham, unc; Frank Carvill (Br), Pendergast, from Cardiff, arrived 16th; bark Lalia (Br), Vance, unc.

COW BAY, CB, June 19—Sailed, steamer Flamborough (Br), Fraser, New York.

Arrived 18th, bark Sophia R Luhrs, Gary, Havre.

In port June 20, brig Blanche (Br), Roberts (from St Johns, NF), for Boston, ldg.

FATHER POINT, June 21, 11:30 AM—Arrived, steamer Dominion (Br), Gibson, Liverpool for Quebec.

HALIFAX, June 18—Arrived, bark Brimiga (Br), Barker, Liverpool.

Cleared 18th, bark Elizabeth (Br), Fleet, Stranraer (from Ship Harbor); Pactolus (Br), Locke, London.

Sailed 18th, brig Stella (Dutch), Gottenburg.

KINGSTON, Ja, June 20—Sailed, steamer Atlas (Br), Low, New York.

MONTREAL, June 19—Arrived, steamers Lake Megantic, Battersby, Liverpool; Peruvian, Smith, do.

Cleared 18th, steamer Scoresby, Fortune, Queenstown; bark Troas, Muir, do; 19th, steamers Phœnician, Scott, Glasgow; Sardinian, Dutton, Liverpool.

NORTH SYDNEY, June 16—Arrived, bark John Black (Br), Doane, Liverpool (not as before).

OPORTO, June 13—Arrived, bark Dante (Port), Santos, New York (before reported without date).

QUEBEC, June 19—Arrived, steamers Gamma, Luckhurst, London for Montreal; Waldensian, Stephens, Glasgow for do; ships Caspian, Cook, Rotterdam; Edmund Kaye, Connor, Carthagena; barks Pride of Wales, Jones, Liverpool; Ocean Pearl, Oakley, Greenock; T E Milledge, Gallagher, Garrucha; brig Derwent, Wilkins, Whitehaven.

Cleared 19th, ships Colonial Empire, Manson, Liverpool; Koomar, Morris, Devonport Dock; Fredsensiandot, Neilsen, London; Anglesaes, White, Sharpness; Thiorva, Graham, do; Charlotte Gladstone, McLaren, Greenock; barks Olivia, Evans, Cardiff; Norden, Hansen, Liverpool; Havfruen, Larsen, London; Dei Gratia, Nielsen, do; Duke of Wellington, Wood, West Hartlepool; Louise, Morch, Liverpool.

RICHIBUCTO, June 18—Arrived, barks Anna (Nor), Rochefort; Kate (Nor), Bordeaux; Jubinal (Nor), Mayport; brig Fred (Nor), Cork.

Sailed 18th, bark Annie McNairn (Br), Gibbons, Liverpool.

SINGAPORE, June 7—Arrived, bark Northern Star (Br), Wortly, New York (before reported without date).

ST THOMAS, June 20—Arrived, bark Emma Frances (Br), Burns, Rio Janeiro, seeking.

ST JOHNS, NF, June 20—Arrived, steamer Hibernian (Br), Archer, Liverpool for Baltimore.

ST JOHN, NB, June 19—Arrived, schr Fanny K Shaw, Belano, Lewes, Del.

Cleared 19th, barks Melbourne (Br), Denham, Barrow; Aurora (Br), Churchill, St Malo; schr Ariana (Br), Everett, New York.

TRINIDAD, June 8—Arrived, schr R W Brown, Smith, Las Tunas (not as before).

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20—Arrived, bark Ada J Bonner, Welsh, Georgetown (and sailed for Aspinwall); schrs Carrie S Hart, and Wm Allen, New York.

Passed up for Georgetown—Schrs Earl P Mason, J M Harlow, and Jas S Spencer.

Passed down—Schrs Oliver Ames, and American Team.

APPONAUG, June 20—Arrived, schr Julia A Garrison, Smith, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, June 20—Cleared, ship Samuel Skolfield, Skolfield, Portland.

21st—Arrived, steamers Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore; Centipede, Mowatt, Philadelphia; brig Robert Dillon, Davis, Buenos Ayres; schrs Hattie A White, Bellatty St Marc; James R Talbot, Crocker, St Martins; Albert Devereux, Haskell; Wm G Dearborn, Scull, and J H Dewolf, Thacher, Alexandria; Helen A Hoyt, Crane, Richmond; Kate E Gifford, Robinson, and Mabel Rose, Allen, Philadelphia; T A Stuart, Libby, and F H O'Diorne, Crowell, Port Johnson; Marshall Perrin, Packard, and Orlando, Rowland, Rondout; J M Flanagan, Richardson; M E Rockhill, Rockhill; J W Hall, Jr, Green; Geo Nevinger, Smith, and H N Squire, Crowell, Philadelphia; Sadie Willcutt, Watts, Hoboken; Agnes J Grace, Smalley; Revenue, Kelley, and A T Rowland, Rowland, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Bark Isabella (Br), Merriman, London; schrs J T Weaver, Baker, Charleston via Kennebec; L W Wheeler, Bowman, Richmond via do.

BALTIMORE, June 21—Arrived, ships Derby (Ger), Heineken, Bremen; Ciompa Emilia (Ital), Corcurello, Waterford; Marlborough (Br), Munroe, Bremen via New York; barks Alpha (Nor), Anderson, Londonderry; Gli Amici (Ital), Zinot, Cork; schrs Margaret C Lyon, Young, Boston; Enos B Phillips, Baker, do; John Proctor, Allen, do; Chas E Gibson, Emory, do; U B Fisk, Crowell, do; N W Magee, Seaman, do; Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, New Haven; Mary C Arnold, Arnold, do; E R Kirk, Bugbee, Portland; Hyne, Oliver, New York; Amos Walker, Phillips, Boston; Belle Hardy, Baker, do; Cherubim, Lank, New York; Le Worthley, Compton, do.

Arrived at Quarantine—Brig Bismarck (Br), Vance, from Caibarien.

Cleared—Steamer George Appold, Loveland, Boston; barks Monte Tabor (Ital), Cuneo, Lynn; Gerolami Olivari (Ital), Pastorino, Queenstown or Falmouth; North Carolina (Br), Buchan, Dunkirk; brig Fleetwood (Br), English, Barbadoes; schrs Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, New Haven; A H Peary, Peary, Hoboken; Cora, Fisk, Boston.

Sailed—Steamer Nova Scotian; barks Rosa B, Augustine, Athlete, and Good Intent; brigs M P Harrington, and Jose Orta.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, June 16—Sailed, schrs S V W Simmons, Campbell, New York; 18th, Florence Shay, Vancleaf, Sagua.

BANGOR, June 19—Arrived, schr Nellie Carr, Morrissey, New York.

Cleared—Schr Nellie Belle, Benner, New York.

BATH, June 19—Arrived, schrs Mail, Morrill, and Winslow Morse, Jordan, New York; Wm Tice, Tice, Amboy for Augusta.

Sailed—Schrs Ida Della Torre, Chase, Atlantic City; Surprise, eaman, Trenton, NJ; Jesse B Smith, Williams, Washington.

BEVERLY, June 19—Arrived, schr Orion, Gott, Hoboken.

BAKER'S LANDING, June 20—Sailed, schr Isle of Pines, Long, New York.

CHARLESTON, June 21—Cleared, bark Knudsvig (Nor), Torjesen, Goole, E.

Sailed—Steamer Gulf Stream, Crowell, New York; bark Laura Maria (Ger), Schorst, Bristol, E.

CHESTER, Pa, June 21—Arrived, schr New Regulus, Rofford, New York.

CRANBERRY ISLES, Jun 15—Sailed, schr Como, Bunker (from Sands River), New York.

17th—Arrived, schr Ella Frances, Bulger, Calais for Richmond.

DELAWARE CITY, June 20—Arrived, schrs Ward J Parks, Bogart; James Alderdice, Rockhill; J T Alburger, Newell, and J A Griffin, Foster, Boston; Eliza Ann, Mayo, Haverhill; Hattie Lollis, Lollis, Newburyport.

Sailed—Schrs Isaac L Clark, Lake, Boston; Katie J Robinson, Champion, do.

DANVERSPORT, June 19—Arrived, schr Post Boy, Gross, New York.

DIGHTON, June 19—Arrived, schrs H T Hedges, Smith, Georgetown, DC; Emily, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21—Arrived, barks E D Bigelow (Br), McWhinnie, Londonderry; Ruth Palmer (Br), Smith, Cork; Armenia (Ital), Carsallo, Sligo, seeking.

Passed in the Capes 21st, steamer Nurnberg (Ger), Jaeger, from Bremen for Baltimore.

In Hampton Roads 20th, bark Karsten Languard (Nor), from Havre ordered to Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, June 19—Arrived, schrs L N Lovel, Borden, Philadelphia; Fanny Fern, Eaton; Foam, Homan; Frederick Tyler, Parker, and Reading RR No 44, Farrell, Amboy.

Sailed—Schrs Marcena Munson, Dayton; D C Foster, Bennett; S A Boice, Somers and Liberty, Ball, New York.

MOBILE, June 19—Arrived, schr Wm H Jourdan, Richardson, Bath.

MACHIAS, June 12—Arrived, schr Ximenia, Thompson, Georgia.

14th—Sailed, brig Clarabelle, Tracy, West Indies; schr Alma, Johnson, do.

MYSTIC, June 18—Arrived, sloop Commerce, Tyler, Hoboken.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18—Arrived up, brig Campidoglia (Ital), Fevola, Marseilles; schr Josephina (Mex), Bedia, Alvarado.

Cleared—Schrs Minnie Grey, Gregoria, Apalachicola; Anna, Davis, Pensacola.

Below—Schr Anita, Ryan, from Bonaca.

21st—Arrived, steamer Jamaican (Br), Liverpool.

Cleared—Brig Esperanza (Mex), Sancho, Vera Cruz.

PASSES, June 21—Sailed, steamer Hudson, New York; bark Manuel (Sp), Queenstown.

NORFOLK, June 19—Arrived, schrs Lena Cottingham, Outen, and Hamburger, Westcott, Philadelphia; Elizabeth White, Abbott, New York; Annie E Reynolds, Boons; B L James, James; Gen Taubett, Henderson, and Mary Ann Grayor, Quinn, Philadelphia; Jesse Elizabeth, Williams, Rockport.

21st—Sailed, bark Ada Carter, Thurston, Marsala.

NEWBURYPORT, June 19—Arrived, steamer Achilles, Hand, Philadelphia; schrs Ida & Annie, Cook, and Helen P. Jones, Rondout; Crisis, Bowen, Philadelphia; M A Rowland, Pendleton and Wm Gillum, McGoffy, Rondout; Nancy J Day, Monroe, New York; Alida, Lambert, and Sam Weller, Brockway, Rondout; Quickstep, Hutchinson, Port Johnson; Free Wind, Frisbee, and Samuel Carlton, Burke, South Amboy; Eliza Williams, Cuida, Rondout.

Sailed—Steamer Panther, Miller, Philadelphia; schr Minnesota, Coombs, New York.

20th—Arrived, schrs Charlie Bell, Knox, Fredericton, NB; Avail, Chatto, New York.

Sailed—Steamer Achilles, Hand, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, June 19—Arrived, schr M V Cook, Falkenberg, Philadelphia.

20th—Arrived, schrs Hastings, Chase, New York; Charles Heath, Rundlett, Bangor.

Sailed—Ship Syren, Woods, San Francisco; schrs Geo B Vreeland, Vancleaf, and H Emma Riley, Riley, Georgetown, DC; Hattie M Howes, Hawes; M H Read, Benson; H A Taber, Benson, and Wm L Wilson, Brown, Philadelphia; M A Predmore, Fitch; Ann T Sipple, Bacon; Caroline, Barlow; Z Taylor, Raynor; Terapin, Husted, and R H Wilson, Clark, New York.

NEWPORT, June 20, AM—Arrived, schrs Phil Sheridan, Lindsey, Providence for New York; Reading RR No 42, Jones, do for do (and both sailed).

Sailed—Schrs Wm R Drury, Henderson, St George, Me, for Fernandina; Pennsylvania, Harvey, Rockland for New York; James Bliss, Hatch, Islesboro for Philadelphia; S S Bickmore, Thompson, Bath for Potomac River; Wm W Wood, Kelsey, Fall River for New York; M M Merriman, Crane, New Bedford for Philadelphia.

Also sailed, schrs James H Deputy, McMahan, Bath for New York; O F Hawley, Tyler, and Mist, Muncey, do; Fannie G Warner Dickenson, do; Carrie Holmes, Lemon, Norfolk; Belle, Simpson, New York for Fairhaven.

PM—Arrived, schr Watchful, Gill, Bangor for New York.

Sailed—Schrs E G Irwin, Johnson, Philadelphia; Susan, Westgate, Rockland for New York.

NEW LONDON, June 20—Arrived, schrs Texas, and Cora, Hoboken for Norwich; Kate Newman, Philadelphia; Amos Edwards, Georgetown; C F Lawrence, Kelly, ——.

Sailed—Schrs Henry Allen, Alexandria; Wm T Elmer, New York.

NEW HAVEN, June 20—Cleared, schr Bramhall, Bramhall, New York.

21st—Arrived, schr Rodney Parker, Parker, Baltimore.

PORT BLAKELY, June 13—Arrived, brig Tanner, Williams, San Pedro.

Sailed 12th, bark C L Taylor, Bergman, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, June 13—Sailed, ship Coquimbo, Arey, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—Arrived, brig Winfield, Hibber, from Boston; schrs E A Scribner, Smith, Boston; S McMenamy, Walls, Salem; S S Hudson, Vaughan, do; M A Hood, Steelman, Somerset; L A Hommell, Jeffries, Boston; E C Babcock, Freen, do; Mary Miller, Dayton, Wareham; Winnie Lawry, Spear, St John; C L Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston; J C Sweeney, Somers, Bristol; J M Fitzpatrick, Cannon, Boston; Addie Burnham, Baxter, do; Alex Harding, McBride, do; E Van Dusen, Godfrey, do; W Wiler, Wharton, do; Maggie Cain, Scull, do; F Nowell, Fennimore, Salem; Mary Freeland, Clark, Somerset; John Johnson, Magee, do; J K Manning, Gandy, Providence; Archer & Reeves, Smith, do; Twenty-one Friends, Jeffries, Cambridgeport; William Collyer, Taylor, Apponaug; J M Broomall, Douglas, Saugus; Joseph Hay, Butler, Wareham; J H Huddell, Jr, Sharp, Boston; J T Alburger, Newell, Portland; E H Williams, Russell, Nantucket; D & E Kelley, Ellis, Providence; A W Parker, Dean, Wareham; S R Thomas, Arnold, New London; A Nebinger, Smith, New Bedford; M Inniss, Newcomb, Lynn; Narragansett, Shaw, Salem; Providence, Rice, Fall River; A S Cannon, Norberry, Pawtucket; Geo Churchman, Risley, Boston; M E Rangin, Fuller, Boston; Estelle Day, Tracy, Fall River; Moonlight, Lemon, Somerset; Wild Pigeon, Bray, do; Walter Palmer, Cale, Providence.

21st—Arrived, steamers Juniata, Catharine, Savannah; Panther, Miller, Newburyport; Rattlesnake, Smith, Boston; Harrisburg, Worth, do; Beverly, Wallace, New York; barks Shooting Star, Scholl, Hamburg; Marianuina (Ital), Russo, Genoa; Antonio La Nasa (Ital), La Nasa, Palermo; Sarah A Staples, Nickerson, Cienfuegos; brigs Wm Mason, Adams, Trinidad; Winfield, Bibber, Boston; schrs Geo Churchman, Risley, do; Allie Burnham, Baxter, do; Alex Harding, McBride, do; E C Babcock, Green, do; L A Rommell, Jeffries, do; J M Fitzpatrick, Cannon, do; Estelle Day, Tracey, Wareham; S S Hudson, Vaughan, Salem; R W Huddell, Deputy, Wellfleet; John Johnson, Meyer, Somerset; Mary Freeland, Clark, do; Mary A Hood, Steelman, do; D and J Lee, Smith, Providence; John C Sweeney, Somers, Bristol; Francis Funch, Gandy, New York; A B Goodman, Owen, do; Frank W Atkins, Atkins, Portland.

Also arrived 21st, steamer Norfolk, Ford, Fall River; barks Vittoria Canestra (Ital), Valermo, Rotterdam; Dunholme (Br), Begg, Limerick; Elena (Br), Hector, Ivigtut; schrs St Elmo, Jones, Round Pond; Governor J Y Smith, Crowell, Boston; M C Carroll, McCormick, do; C E Raymond, Kelly, do; Mary E Rankin, Fuller, do; Kate V Aitken, Brower do; S Clark, Brooks, Dighton; Mary Trainer, Oskins, Lynn; S S Godfrey, Kates, Salem; Narragansett, Shaw, do; Florence Nowell, Fennimore, do; S McMenamy, Walls, Beverly; Moonlight, Simmons, Somerset; Curtis Ackerly, Norton, do; E H Williams, Russell, Nantucket; J M Broomall, Douglas, Saugus; Providence, Rice, Fall River; S R Thomas, Arnold, Haddon, Conn; J P Kelly, Steelman, Rondout; E M Sawyer, Faulkingham, St John, NB.

Cleared 21st, steamers J W Everman, Platt, Fall River (and sailed); Mayflower, Davidson, New York; bark Agostina D (Ital), Mari, Cork for orders; schrs D & J Lee, Smith, Portsmouth; R W Huddell, Deputy, Rockport; F St Clair Edwards, Irelan, Boston; Geo Churchman, Risley, do; Mary Slusman, Adams, do; H D May, May, do; C W Graham, Graham, do; Armenia, Endicott, Chelsea; S S Hudson, Vaughan, Gloucester; E C Rommell, Bryant, Bath; Mary Freeland, Clark, Somerset; Estelle Day, Tracey, Wareham; J K Manning, Gandy, Norwich; Susan, Gardner, Wilmington, NC.

Also cleared 21st, steamers Hercules, Swasey, Fall River; Agnes, Smith, New York; Susan, Grumly, Hartford; ship Ida Lilly, Curtis, Genoa; brig Anna D Torrey, Bray, Galveston; schrs Carrie Bonnell, Harris, Baracoa; J M Broomall, Douglas, Boston; W Bement, Harris, New Bedford; Mary Trainer, Oskins, Lynn; Narragansett, Shaw, Salem; Sallie S Godfrey, Rates, Danversport; Providence, Rice, Providence; S McMenamy, Walls, Somerset; Florence Newell, Fennimore, Newport.

Sailed, steamers Agnes and Hercules, bark Seud.

LEWES, Del, June 20—Arrived, schrs Henrietta, and Riverdale.

Sailed—Schr Speculator, for Old Providence.

Schrs Mary E Femerick, John Cadwallader, Amelia Hearn, Jennie Hall, and Wm Clark are here.

Bark Fratelli Gaggino (Ital), Pagliamo, for Liverpool for orders, arrived last night.

21st—Arrived, steamer Richmond, Kelly, New York (and sailed at 3 PM to return); ship Martha (Nor), Zachariasen, London; barks Jonathan Chase, Curtis, Antwerp; John A Harvie (Br), Lockhart, Bremen; Luce (Ital), Cuneo, Londonderry.

Sailed—Barks Dorina (Aus), for New York; Maddelena Prima (Ital), for Baltimore.

PORTLAND, June 19—Cleared, schr Grace Davis, Davis, Point Wolf, NB, to load for Europe.

20th—Arrived, schrs Trenton, Nellie Chase, and Com Kearney, New York.

Also arrived 20th, brig Annie (Br), Fielding, Windsor, NS; schr Centennial, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Schr P L Smith, New York.

21st—Arrived, ship Samuel Skolfield, Skolfield, Boston; schrs Delhi, Emerson, Savannah; Sarah Cullen, New York; Wreath, do.

Cleared—Bark Tatay, Peters, Cape Town; schr W B Thomas, Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19—Arrived, steamer Pottsville, Pierce, Philadelphia; schrs Arthur Burton, Coombs, Delaware City; Hyena, Gardiner, Hoboken; Emily & Jennie, Bernard, South Amboy; Eva H Lewis, Lewis, Albany for Exeter; H B Gibson, Dorr, Port Johnson; Senator, Grant, Rondout; Agenora, Huchings, Perth Amboy; Sabao, Palmer, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Althea, Blackmer, Philadelphia; Sea Foam, Scott, New York.

20th—Arrived, schrs G W Collins, Hodgkins, and Treasure, Henderson, Philadelphia for Newmarket; America, Trueworthy, Rondout.

Sailed—Steamer Pottsville, Pierce, Philadelphia; schr John Stroup, Hurst, New York.

PROVIDENCE, June 20—Arrived, schrs Wm M Everett, McDaniel, Hoboken; Wm Mangum, Chase, New York for Pawtucket.

Cleared—Schr Belle Barbour (Br), Sullivan, St John, NB, via New York.

Sailed—Steamers Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore via Norfolk; Catherine Whiting, Harding, Philadelphia; schrs Stephen G Hart, Pierson, Savannah; Marshall O Wells, Case, and W Buck, Miller, Philadelphia; Lady Emma, Stephenson, South Amboy; C P Shultis, Young, Hoboken; Honora Butler, O'Brien, Haverstraw; Panther, Harding; Brandywine, Brannigan; Excelsior, Blydenburg, and Louise A Boardman, Norwood, New York.

PAWTUCKET, June 20—Arrived, schrs Sunbeam, McGinnis, Philadelphia; Ario Pardee, Tyrrell, and Surge, Warwick, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Schrs H S Billings, Billings, New York; J H Young, Barrett, do.

RICHMOND, June 20—Arrived, steamer Wyanoke, Couch, New York; bark Colonist (Br), Robertson, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13—Arrived, ship Germania, Baker, Bellingham Bay; barks Cassandra Adams, Edwards, Nanaimo; Gem of the Ocean, Gray, Seattle; Vidette, Boyd, Port Madison; W H Gawley, McGuire, do; brig Percy Edward, Turner, Tahiti.

Cleared—Brigs Deux Amis (Fr), Rouget, Departure Bay; Julia M Avery (Haw), Avery, Honolulu.

21st—Arrived, steamer Oceanic (Br), Parsell, Hong Kong via Yokohama; ship Philena, Winslow, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, June 21—Cleared, ship Casilda, Pike, Liverpool; bark National Eagle, Freeman, Carthagena.

Sailed—Bark Geneva, Gorham, Darien, to load for Boston.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, June 14—Arrived, schr Savoy, Richardson, Calais for New York.

SALEM, June 19—Arrived, schrs F C Hallock, Moule, and J W Knight, Lawrence, Georgetown, DC; Petro, Kelley, Philadelphia; James English, Barker, Perth Amboy; J B Norris, Harding; S S Scranton, Wright; Eastern Belle, Parker; Pavilion, Robbins, and Thames, Robbins, Port Johnson; Eveline, White, Hoboken; S C Tryon, Nickerson, Rondout; P T Willis, Willis, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Kate Collins, Mathis, Philadelphia; Wm Flint, Pendleton, Port Johnson; Geo A Pierce, Kelly, New York via Gloucester.

20th—Arrived, schr L L Hamline, Velzer, Poughkeepsie.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 20—Arrived, schrs Maracaibo, Elliot, Philadelphia for Boston; Daniel Morris, Menken, do for Nantucket; Mary Richardson, Sand River, NS, for New York; Emily, La Guire, Ellsworth for do; Hattie, Gilchrist, Rockport, Mass, for do; Mattie Holmes, Richardson, Calais for Philadelphia; Martha Weeks, Somes, Lubec for Rondout.

Passed by—Schr Mott Haven, Collins, Calais for New York.

Sailed—Brig Reporter; schrs J B Allen, Louise P Mallory, S J Lindsey, G G Knight, Harry Percy, M M Pote, May Monroe, D B Everett, Veto, Sarah Louise, Jane, Nellie Doe, Flora Condon, Watchful, Helen M Condon, Lucy May, Atlantic, Laconia, Sinbad, Ellen Merriman, Philanthropist, A T Rowland, Jennie Beasley, R C Thomas, W H Whitaker, Calvin S Edwards, Alligator, Sarah W Blake, Nettie Cushing, Ann Elizabeth, Daniel Morris, Maracaibo, Hattie, Mattie Holmes, Emily, Martha Weeks, Mary, and sloop Enterprise.

In port—Schr Ploughboy (repairing).

21st—Arrived, schrs Venture (Br), Hatfield, Windsor for New York; Mary Eliza, Small, Gloucester for do; Addie E Seavey, Seavey, and W H Sargent, Parker, Boston for do.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 21—Cleared, brig Nancy Holt (Br), Prout, Hull.

Arrived 19th, steamer Benefactor, Jones, New York.

WAREHAM, June 19—Arrived, schr Naiad Queen, Curtis, Philadelphia.

20th—Sailed, schr Kate J Hoyt, Heaney, Philadelphia.

WARREN, June 20—Arrived, schr Harper, Gott, Hoboken.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE COURTS.

Looking After the Future Prospects of a Valuable Infant.

A HALF MILLION MINOR.

Pitiable Tale of Pugnacity, Cruelty, Drunkenness and Divorce.

MORE ABOUT THE EMMA MINE.

Ten years hence, if he lives, Richard F. Carman will be twenty-one years of age and the unrestrained inheritor of about half a million dollars. This inheritance comes to him from his father, his grandfather and a trust estate long since created in favor of his father and his father's heirs. The father, Charles E. Carman, died on the 29th of September last, and from his estate, amounting to about two millions dollars, there comes to his infant son about $290,000. Hitherto, since the father's death, the mother of the boy has been the guardian of his person, and the Union Trust Company and United States Trust Company each the guardian of half his estate. By an order made by Judge Barrett in June last, $5,500 is allowed out of the boy's estate to his mother for his board, clothing and suitable education. The order also provides that the boy be kept at a suitable school, and that once a week he be permitted to spend the afternoon with his sister, the only other surviving child of Charles E. Carman. In several recent proceedings before the Surrogate in relation to the estate it became necessary to appoint a guardian ad litem for the boy, and to this guardian an allowance out of the estate has always to be made. To avoid repetition of these appointments, and as alleged to save appropriations for such services out of the estate, an application was made on behalf of the mother, to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to appoint her general guardian of the infant, and thus qualify her to represent him in all future proceedings relating to the estate. This application on the part of the mother was warmly opposed by Messrs. Gerry and Monell, counsel representing the daughter. This lady, the only sister of the minor, is twenty-two years of age, is married to a Mr. Gunning, a gentleman of independent means, and shares with her brother in their father's estate. In her affidavit, read in opposition to the motion on the part of the mother, she stated at great length some of the incidents of the family history, the principal facts being that her mother was separated from her father, on an allowance, for some time before his death; that while living, her father had charged her mother with having driven him to destruction by her violent temper and extravagant habits; that her mother and mother's relatives had driven her from her home by her mother's temper and her relations' interference; that her brother has not been permitted to visit her as provided by Judge Barrett's order, but is being prejudiced against her; that he is not properly clothed, having been compelled to wear the same suit of clothes and hat since March last; that he is not receiving as high advantages in education as are suited to him and his future prospects; that his moral welfare is being neglected, he being permitted to hang around low class sales stables and mingle with the class of persons who frequent such places, and that the purpose of the mother is to get control of his estate as well as his person, for both of which she is alleged to be wholly unfitted. Mrs. Gunning also alleges that $2,500 is quite enough for her brother's maintainance at the present time, and for that amount she is quite willing to assume charge of him. Upon this alleged state of facts Mr. Gerry proceeded to argue to the Court that the motion on behalf of the mother should not be granted; that her property and income are not such as to enable her to give the Court the necessary security for the minor's property, and the only way she could effect her purpose would be to cook up some arrangement with some trust company to give the necessary security in consideration of the advantage to be derived from holding the funds. He urged the Court, therefore, if it did not appoint Mrs. Gunning the guardian of her brother, to appoint some one who would fully perform that duty to him, see that he was educated in a manner calculated to fit him for the intelligent use and care of so large an estate, who would look after his moral welfare and protect him now and prepare him to protect himself in the future against the horde of harpies that everywhere await the footsteps of a young man growing up to the fruition of so large an inheritance. Counsel for the mother said he would not follow his opponent into family matters, but much of it was inapplicable, as the mother's application expressly stipulated that the estate could remain in the two trust companies where it now was. If at any time the Court desired to be satisfied of the condition of the boy and the care he was receiving he would be readily produced for that purpose.

Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

CRUEL AND INHUMAN.

Nine months after their marriage, says Mary Wade in her affidavit, her husband, Thomas T. Wade, began to show aversion toward her, and cruelly and inhumanly treat her. They were married on the 2d of July 1874, and when his abuse of her began it took the form of swearing at her, applying to her vile and infamous epithets, and hitting her in the face with all his force. On one occasion he grasped her by the hair of her head, threw her on the ground, beat her, and accused her of criminal intimacy with her own father, brother and cousin. On new year's morning of this year he wished her the "compliments of the season," at the breakfast table by hurling a glass filled with water at her head, and on his return home on the same evening he grasped her by the arm and exercised her up and down stairs with unacceptable violence. About the middle of the same month he came home drunk and attempted to spar with her after the peculiar style of Southern darkies, but she, having no desire to test the thickness of his skull, got out of the way of his catapult. On three occasions she was compelled to have him arrested criminally for his violence. On the first of these occasions, his father became bondsman for his good behaviour; on the second, he was liberated on a promise to amend, and on the third, she relented and procured him bail herself. On the 15th of May last, her second child was born, and on the day following he attempted to smash the craddle and kick the bed from under her, so that a policeman had to be called in, when he made his way out of another door. On the sixth day after her confinement matters had grown too hot for her further endurance and safety, and she had herself and children removed to her mother's, where she has since remained. Presenting the foregoing facts in her petition to the Court she asks that her husband shall be ordered to pay her a weekly amount for the support of herself and her two children, together with a reasonable counsel fee. As a basis for the amount to be awarded her she says her husband is the owner of two rented tenement houses on the west side of the city of the value of $15,000. As to any hope of ever being able to live with him again she says it is impossible; that when he is under the influence of liquor he is dangerously violent, and has frequently tried his muscle on his own father. She also alleges that he has contributed to her support but $8 since she was compelled to leave him, she having been supported by her father and her mother, and he threatening to put his property out of the way. Yesterday Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order referring the case to J. M. Levy, to take testimony in relation to the amount of the husband's income and the amount of alimony and counsel fee the Court should order him to pay.

THE EMMA MINE AGAIN.

Recently it appeared in the HERALD that orders of civil arrest had been issued against Messrs. Trenor W. Park and H. Henry Baxter, in a suit brought against them by Robert B. Chisholm to recover an alleged claim of $338,000, growing out of operations in the stock of the much litigated Emma Mine. After the issuing of such orders and before their execution by the Sheriff application was made to Judge Gilbert to vacate them. The motion was granted, and yesterday counsel for the defendants entered the necessary order vacating them, on the ground that they were not authorized by the code in this case. Thus both orders of arrest, which had remained unexecuted, are wiped from the case.

In the suit of Warren Hussey against Trenor W. Park and others to recover some $550,000 which he alleges was fraudulently taken from him by means of certain contracts and agreements incident to the sale of the Emma Mine Company Judge Sanford yesterday directed the plaintiff to file security for costs in the sum of $3,500, with leave to apply for more if necessary.

A LOTTERY DEALER CORNERED.

A. Orlando Jackson, a lottery dealer, was yesterday arraigned for trial before Judge Benedict on a charge of sending circulars concerning lotteries through the mail. A short time ago Jackson was before Judge Blatchford on habeas corpus and his discharge asked for on the ground that the act under which the indictment was found was unconstitutional. The motion for discharge was denied, and Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Jackson, took the case to the Supreme Court. When Jackson was arraigned yesterday by advice of his counsel he refused to plead. A plea of not guilty was then ordered to be entered by the Court, and the trial proceeded. No defence was interposed and Jackson was convicted and remanded for sentence. Judge Dittenhoefer protested against the action of the Court in ordering the trial to proceed under the circumstances, the case being on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Wade vs. Wade.—Referee appointed.

Arnauld vs. Gilman; Coulton vs. Morrissey.—Motions denied.

Miller vs. Hunt; Dooley vs. Berrian; Hauser vs. Carroll; Mein vs. Babcock; Devlin vs. Devlin; in the matter of Millard; Stratton vs. Dingee; Lyon vs. Flynn; Olwell vs. Casey; Darming vs. Darming; in the matter of Derby; Manning vs. Righter; Bradley vs. McLaughlin.—Granted.

Van Stein vs. Levy.—On depositing $75 to pay costs on appeal motion granted.

Peet vs. Peet.—I want to see counsel.

Clement vs. Slattery; Cokiay vs. Gotz and others.—Motions granted. Memorandum.

Callahan vs. Anderson.—Discharged.

Hannity vs. Banfield.—Granted. Memorandum.

Sterne vs. White.—Receiver appointed.

Knowlton vs. Kimball.—What question is submitted?

Dodge vs. Herbell; Thayer vs. Bassett.—Motions granted.

Conklin vs. Lewis.—Motion denied.

Conkling vs. Secor Sewing Machine Company.—Motion granted.

Victory Webb Printing and Folding Company vs. Beecker.—Denied.

National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Herz.—Party has the right to an order for commission, but it must be without stay as there has been great laches.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fowler vs. Mehrbach.—A copy of the brief of the attorney for defendant Knapp should be served on the plaintiff's attorney, that he may answer the same.

Denny vs. Lester and others.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Watson vs. Kerwin.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Goodman and others.—Signed.

Nichols vs. Nussbaum and others.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Davis vs. Bodmer.—An order of arrest is not usually granted in cases of this description unless it appears that there is reason to apprehend the defendant's departure from the jurisdiction. The object of holding to bail is merely to secure his amenability to final process.

Hussey vs. Park.—Motion granted. See memorandum indorsed on printer's complaint.

Goetzel vs. Lynch.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint.

In the matter of the petition of Goldbacher &c.—Order appointing Joseph Goldbacher guardian ad litem of infant defendants.

Conover et al. vs. Conover, &c.—Order modifying orders of March 28, May 29 and the 11th of June, 1877.

Rubert vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company; Joynsen vs. Richards et al.; Miller vs. Miller; Lovejoy vs. McKesson et al.; More vs. McManus; Vohlin vs. Maas; The National Trust Company vs. Roberts et al.; Reuth vs. Stanley; Haden vs. Coleman; Enslie vs. Ferdinand et al.; Goetzel vs. Lynch; Atherton vs. Hennessy; Adams vs. Welsh et al.; Kelly vs. Brewster; Powers vs. The Mayor, &c.; Wolf vs. The Mayor, &c.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Dongan vs. Meyer.—Motion denied without costs.

Gearty vs. Dynan; Hume vs. Hendrickson.—References ordered.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Marine National Bank vs. Losee.—Spencer C. Mustin appointed receiver.

Schroeder vs. Watson.—Motion granted. Cause must be put on the calendar or the complaint will be dismissed.

Spofford vs. Bonnay; Disbrow vs. The National Burglar and Theft Insurance Company.—Motions granted.

Ercknard vs. Green.—Motion granted as per order.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Dibbell; Berliner vs. Bernstein.—Motions granted as per indorsements on papers.

Schondorf vs. Mehlhopt.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Murphy vs. Fettrecht.—Motion for judgment on demurrer granted.

Claflin vs. Farnham; Jost vs. Conner; Wencke vs. Bach; Yaenke vs. Hilker; Fisher vs. Steifel; Hummell vs. Life Association of America; Redmond vs. Bliss; Morris vs. Lurge; Canfield vs. The Mayor, &c.; Eble vs. Goldstein; Newton vs. Boyle.—Orders granted.

Wilson vs. Morris.—Denied, with $10 costs, unless plaintiff, within ten days from service of this order, pay defendant's attorney $10 costs of this motion and files bond in $250, with two sureties to be approved on justification, &c. See papers.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

The argument in the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company and others was continued yesterday before Judge Sanford in the Superior Court, and will be resumed to-day.

In the Common Pleas Court, before Judge Van Vorst, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in the suit of Lefevre vs. Kellogg, ex-Governor of Connecticut. Plaintiff claims that the defendant, in settling up his estate, retained $13,600 which should have been paid to plaintiff. On a former trial the complaint was dismissed, but on this occasion verdict was given for $6,300, which carries costs for $600.

Mary Jane Sheehan is one of the guests in the House of the Good Shepherd, and is dissatisfied with her entertainment. She says she is unlawfully detained, and wants the Court to interfere for her release. Yesterday Judge Donohue, on the application of her counsel, Messrs. Kintzing and Mott, issued a writ of habeas corpus in her favor, returnable before the Court this morning.

Patrick Meehan was employed by the Dock Department on the new docks. A plank was being lifted by machinery, and when partially raised dropped from the teeth of the machine and struck Meehan on the hand, severely injuring him. For this he asks $10,000 from the city. The trial was commenced yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Circuit, and is still on.

As already stated in the HERALD, several suits have been commenced against Conrad Boller, whose name has been heretofore associated with the large manufacturing building put up in West Twenty-third street, and not infrequently named in connection with "ring" operations. Yesterday, in a suit commenced by Lorin Ingersoll against Boller to recover $5,321, an order for publication of the summons was made by Judge Donohue. The order was made on affidavits that Boller had fled the State for the purpose of avoiding his creditors, and, just before leaving, had sold property and drained his bank account, taking the proceeds with him.

The suit of Buydenburgh vs. The Mayor, which has been on trial during the past week before Judge Potter and a jury, was closed yesterday. Plaintiff sued to recover $5,030 for damages to a mill from interference by the city with the waters of lakes Kirk and Manopac. Under the rulings of the Court the sole question presented to the jury was as to the amount of damages. They brought in a verdict of $688 50, being at the rate of $4 50 a day for each day during which plaintiff's mill was stopped. Mr. J. H. Strahan and Mr. Minor appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. L. Stetson and E. H. Lacombe for the defendant.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Judge Sutherland.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

Thomas Ryan, of No. 47 Eldridge street, charged with the murder of Michael Moriarty, living at No. 13 Mulberry street, whom he stabbed on the evening of the 28th of May, was arraigned for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. Mr. Howe asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had been unable to procure the attendance of a number of important witnesses and submitted several affidavits in support of his application. Mr. Rollins resisted the motion; but after some discussion Judge Sutherland set the trial down for Wednesday next.

BURGLARY.

Thomas James, a bricklayer, No. 524 West Thirty-ninth street, was arraigned for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, charged with breaking into the premises of James Sharkey, an old man, residing at No 510 West Thirty-ninth street, on the night of the 1st of May, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $35 and $12 in money. The complainant and James had previously been drinking together in a saloon. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for the term of five years.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Gildersleeve.

A BRACE OF YOUNG THIEVES.

Two youths, named Ernest Burdoff, No. 164 Worth street, and Henry Schern, No. 15 Pell street, entered, on the 19th of April last, the apartments of Ann Voss, in Pell street, and stole $216 in money, and started on a pleasure tour. They were subsequently arrested, and on being arraigned yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Russell, pleaded guilty. They were sent to the State Prison each for the term of one year and nine months.

John Burns, alias Smith, a lad of nineteen, of No 40 Rutgers street, entered the premises of John Wade, No. 244 Division street, on the 16th inst., and stole clothing valued at $48. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

John F. Carpenter, who was jointly indicted with John Brush, was arraigned at the Bar by Assistant District Attorney Russell, charged with forgery. It was alleged that the prisoner presented a forged check for $400 in October, 1876, purported to have been signed by Sargent & Co., hardware merchants, of Chambers street, at the Importers and Traders' National Bank. Mr. Sargent pronounced the check to be a forgery, and Mr. Hunt, the paying teller of the bank, testified as to the identification of the accused. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, cross-examined the witness at considerable length, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 55, 57, 62, 94, 98, 147, 149, 198, 203, 205, 222, 225, 232, 233, 235, 252, 253, 254.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the 6th day of July next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—Law and fact—Nos. 155, 501, 508, 526, 541, 136, 407, 476, 322, 48, 465, 337, 395, 278, 496, 377, 239, 226, 228, 364, 365, 468, 469.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Short Causes—Nos. 4531, 4275, 4602, 2855, 4995, 4961, 4899, 4569, 4703, 4941, 3859, 5112. Part 2—Held by Judge Potter.—Short Causes—Nos. 1504½, 2168, 4196, 4272, 4900, 5098, 5042, 4602, 4774, 4994, 5094, 3836, 5050, 5060, 4858. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Short Causes—Nos. 4949, 5093, 4615, 5051, 4935, 4953, 4937, 5087, 5071, 5085, 5033, 805½, 3562½, 5021, 5019, 5015.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sanford.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1269, 930, 1214, 671, 1107, 766, 244, 1011, 1029, 586, 1343, 122, 1233, 414, 124. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Case on—No. 580. No day calendar. Part 3—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 734, 804, 340, 341, 1383, 1366, 334, 1095, 1168, 1171, 1178, 1160, 1181, 1188, 475, 1034, 1025, 869, 1135, 770, 1166, 220, 429, 390½, 1255, 518, 607, 603, 1257, 1251, 1048, 1245, 846, 1346, 1167, 1267, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1275, 1278, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1284, 1285.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge C. P. Daly.—One hour causes—Nos. 1297, 1997, 2045, 1601, 2065, 1689, 1718, 1670, 1714, 1860, 1998, 1996, 2052, 2035, 2011, 1462, 1759, 1832, 1575, 1403, 1899, 1999. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—One hour causes—Nos. 1744, 1867, 1527, 1936, 1737, 1917, 1524, 1947, 1839, 1569, 1905, 1847, 1758, 1566, 1696, 2027, 1751, 1857, 1467, 1759, 569, 2039, 2038, 1958, 2036.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 9624, 9686, 9618, 9086, 9697, 8371, 9564, 9714, 9698, 9699, 9366, 9729, 9623, 8046, 9730, 9504, 9587, 9588, 8639, 9534, 9703, 8873, 9752, 9735, 9791, 9569, 9749, 9720, 9747, 8022. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 9570, 9393, 9568, 9613, 9558, 9628, 9058, 9708, 9694, 9653, 9710, 8950, 9666, 9692, 9721. Part 3—Held by Judge Sinnott.—Nos. 9122, 7938, 9626, 8803, 9665, 9483, 9630, 9230, 9481, 9484, 9482, 9485, 9648, 8331, 9717, 9513.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Patrick Farrington, robbery; Same vs. Henry Brewster, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James Clark and Benjamin Joyce, burglary; Same vs. Joseph O'Reilly, burglary; Same vs. John J. Collier and John Savage, burglary; Same vs. Patrick Lawlor, burglary; Same vs. George Conklin, burglary; Same vs. William Nelson and Edward Dennis, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Smith, grand larceny; Same vs. William Vosburgh, grand larceny; Same vs. Ernst Bohrschneider and John C. Biddle, grand larceny; Same vs. Eugene Seminer, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Quinn, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Sheridan and Joseph Smith, forgery; Same vs. John Smith, larceny from the person; Same vs. John P. Calhoun, false pretences; Same vs. John Condon, attempt at grand larceny; Same vs. Frank Sohnabohm, incest; Same vs. Charles F. Ternsfield, petit larceny; Same vs. Peter Dwyre, petit larceny; Same vs. Edward Brennan and Edward Stoutenbergh, petit larceny; Same vs. Louis Gonzaloo, larceny from the person; Same vs. George Watson, gambling. Part 2—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. John H. Harpin, forgery; Same vs. Anton Bartels, larceny from the person; Same vs. Minnie Kaltenheizer, Ella Kaufman and Sophia Kaltenheizer, abduction.

A GUARDIAN'S ACCOUNTS.

Argument was heard before Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Kings county, yesterday, for and against the confirmation of the report of the referee appointed to pass on the accounts of Amasa W. Lyon, who applied to be discharged as guardian of Gerard M. Ammerman. The referee declined to pass the accounts. After hearing the argument Justice Gilbert reserved his decision.

BROOKLYN DIVORCE SUITS.

Action has been commenced by Mrs. Elizabeth Downing, of Flushing, against her husband, Silas Frank Downing, for an absolute divorce. The defendant was married to the plaintiff in 1864. It is alleged that he abandoned her about nine years ago and went to Blackberry, Ill., where he was known as a single man up to January last. Since that it is alleged he has been living with a woman who is known as Mrs. Jane Downing. Justice Gilbert yesterday appointed a referee to take testimony.

Suit for limited divorce has been brought in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge McCue, by Lucy Keating against her husband, John Keating, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

A WIDOW'S MISFORTUNES.

Mrs. Anna M. Kerr, widow, whose disastrous building transactions in Brooklyn have been reported in the HERALD, has brought the following suits in the Kings County Supreme Court:—Against M. J. Morrell, architect, for $5,000 damages; Isaac B. Jacobs, builder, for $15,000; Michael Nolan, mason, for $15,000, and James Howell & Co., iron merchants, for $5,000. The papers in the cases were served yesterday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21, 1877.

In Court of Appeals, Thursday, June 21, 1877:—

No. 27. Stevenson vs. Lesley.—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 205. Gunson vs. Tifft.—Argued by E. C. Sprague for appellant and Sherman S. Rogers for respondent.

No. 55. Wines vs. The Mayor, &c.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellant and Elliot Sandford for respondent.

No. 58. The People, &c., ex rel. Ambrose C. Kingsland and others, appellants, vs. Amos B. Clark and others, respondents.—Argued by William A. Butler for appellants and Thomas Nelson for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and Court adjourned.

CALENDAR.

The day calendar for Friday, June 22, is as follows:—Nos. 54, 85, 76, 49, 93, 23, 97, 106.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

BUFFALO, June 21, 1877.

The following is the day calendar of the General Term, fourth department, Supreme Court, for Friday, June 22, 1877:—Nos. 58, 80, 90, 91, 94, 106, 109, 110, 111. The Court will adjourn on Friday, June 22, 1877, at six o'clock P. M.

A CAPTURED BURGLAR.

Frederick Cooper, an employé of Charles H. Gurney & Co., Nos. 325 and 327 West Fifteenth street, surprised three men who had broken into the premises on Wednesday night. One of them, named James Kennedy, knocked him down with a club and then escaped with the other two. Kennedy was arrested yesterday and identified by Mr. Cooper as the man who hit him, and was committed by Judge Wandell in $1,000 bail.

CREEDMOOR.

A DAY BEFORE THE BUTTS FOR ALL ARMS OF THE SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Detachments of third class marksmen from the three arms of the service were sent to Creedmoor yesterday by the Second division, State National, for rifle and carbine practice. The Separate Troop cavalry, of the Fifth brigade, sent fifty-eight officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers before the butts; the Separate Troop cavalry, of the Eleventh brigade, had out thirty men of all ranks; the Gatling battery, Second division, appeared on the field with fifteen officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners and drivers; and the First Separate Company of infantry (Flushing) of the second division, mustered fifty-five swords and bayonets on the ranges, making a total of 158 officers and men present belonging to all arms. The detachments reached the practice ground at the usual hour in the forenoon, and commenced firing before eleven o'clock. There being no field officer out belonging to any of the corps present, Captain Robinson, of the Flushing company, took command of the whole. Lieutenant Colonel Valentine, division inspector of rifle practice, directed the firing, and Dr. Watt, of the Thirteenth regiment, performed the duties of medical staff officer. There was no guard at the gate, the discipline and order during the day being good. The shooting in the second class was very poor. The practice was in the third class at 100 and 150 yards distance. In this class the Separate Troop, Fifth brigade, qualified 18 men; the Separate Troop, Eleventh brigade, 12; the Gatling battery, 14, and the Separate Company, 34. In the second class, at 250 and 300 yards, the practice was very bad, the only men who qualified there to shoot for the Marksman's Badge being Sergeant Cunningham, 27 points; Corporal Connors, 25, and Corporal Stone, 25. The weather was excellent for shooting throughout the day, and not too warm. The troops returned to Hunter's Point by a special train, which left Creedmoor at six o'clock.

SHOOTING MATCH AT HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

Ever since the time that Bogardus first introduced glass ball shooting to the public as a source of amusement the lovers of the gun in Hackettstown have been spending their leisure hours in helping to support the glass factories by seeing how many glass balls they could break. They have become so proficient in the art that to-day some of the best shots in the country are to be found in this cosey little village. Among the number may be mentioned Colonel C. H. Valentine, George Frazer, D. A. Young, Sylvester Hardon and E. Hoover, who comprise the Hackettstown team. Others might be spoken of, but the above named gentlemen are the crack shots.

Yesterday a few of the members of the club, together with a number of their friends, amused themselves for a few hours at the "Bogardus trap," and during the contest some very fine shooting was indulged in. The rules were the same as those laid down in Bogardus' rules for glass ball shooting, and the number of balls was 100. Each man had ten balls to shoot at, and, as will be observed, some of them made good scores.

Colonel C. H. Valentine	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—7
Sylvester Harden	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8
R. H. McCracken	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
E. Hoover	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
C. H. Valentine	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
George Frazer	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—7
John Teeter	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
S. P. Cook	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—4
S. Harden	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6
R. McCracken	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8
Colonel Valentine	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8
E. Hoover	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
J. Davis	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—5
G. Shipe	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—4
Valentine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—9
Hoover	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—6
Harden	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—8

E. Hoover acted as referee.

On Thursday, the 28th inst., the Hackettstown teams go to Newton, N. J., to shoot against the crack team of that place. The match begins at two o'clock on the fair grounds, the number of balls 500.

HARVARD AND YALE.

THE COMING EIGHT-OARED SHELL RACE—HOW THE CREWS ARE ROWING—YALE OFF FOR SPRINGFIELD.

NEW HAVEN, June 21, 1877.

It was my privilege last week to see the Harvard crew row. Having enjoyed the same advantage with regard to the Yale eight since the opening of the season I was able to form a tolerable opinion of the relative merits of the two rivals and of their several chances of victory in the coming contest.

HARVARD'S EIGHT.

The Harvard men, as they sit in their boat, present a magnificent appearance. Physically they are superior to the Yale men, certainly as regards body. They are large, round barrelled and almost beefy. Many of them are tried oars, and the fact alone that a portion of them pulled last summer at Saratoga is sufficient guarantee that the race they row will be a plucky one. Their condition appears excellent, and though I saw them later in the day after a long pull they did not seem at all distressed. One thing is certain. If this crew rows in perfect style it will defeat Yale through sheer bulk and preponderance of muscle. The stroke, however, is not by any means as perfectly pulled as it might be. The recover is not even, each man coming forward his own way, and the feather is very ragged. There is such a tremendous lift on the boat, coupled with a rather too rapid slide, that it sinks at the end of each stroke and occasionally rocks. Elbows and heads throughout the boat are held at pleasure. If the wind is up there is apt to be much splashing on the recover. It seems to be the prevailing sentiment at Cambridge to-day that if the catch be perfect other things will take care of themselves, and that each man should be allowed to row his own way. The working of this rule is seen in the Harvard boat. Whether it is a good one the 29th will show. The catch is undeniably good, every oar getting a firm grip of the water at the start. The rig of the boat is essentially English, the men sitting about thirteen inches aft of the tholepins. I came away from watching the crew with the feeling that the 29th was going to witness a very close race. I give below the positions of the Harvard men, with their weights and ages. I should like to see them rowing in perfect style. What a crew it would be:—

HARVARD EIGHT.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—Alvah Crocker, '79	18	5 06½	148
2—N. M. Brigham, '79	20	5 10½	167
3—B. J. Legate, '77	21	5 10	168
4—W. M. Le Moyne, '78	21	5 08½	160
5—F. W. Smith, '79	18	5 10	186
6—W. H. Swartz, '79	20	5 09½	178
7—M. R. Jacobs, '79	21	5 09½	167
Stroke—Wm. Bancroft, '78	22	5 09½	159
Average	20⅛	5 09	166⅝
Coxswain—Allen	—	—	100

YALE'S EIGHT.

For convenience Yale's crew is here given and is as follows:—

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—G. W. Hart, '78	20	5 06½	142½
2—H. Livingstone, '79	20	5 11½	161½
3—F. E. Hyde, '79	19	5 10¼	159½
4—W. K. James, '78	24	6 01	164
5—E. C. Cooke, '77	25	5 09½	169
6—O. D. Thompson, '79	21	5 10½	172
7—W. W. Collin, captain, '77	21	5 10½	177
Stroke—F. Wood, '78	23	5 10	159
Average	21⅛	5 10¼	163 1-16
Coxswain—C. F. Aldrich, '79, ac.	18	5 04	105
Substitute—J. P. Clarke, '78, ac.	21	5 11½	168

The Yale crew, it will be seen, averages about a year and a quarter older than the Harvard men. At least it appears so. Whether they really do or not I cannot say, as men are rather apt to give bogus ages in stating them for publication, as it adds to the lustre of a victory if the winning crew be younger than the beaten one. The Harvard men average three pounds heavier than their rivals, the total weight in their boat being 1,333 pounds, while that in the Yale boat is 1,304½ pounds. The weight is better distributed in the Harvard boat, one side being only five pounds heavier than the other, while in the Yale boat the port side weighs eight and a half pounds more than the starboard. The Yale men are pulling very finely. The form is nearly perfect. Leaving the feather out of the question, and as the men have been pulling in all kinds of water some feather a trifle higher than others, it is the best pulling of any kind that I have ever seen. The catch is perfect; the backward swing magnificent. The oars catch simultaneously and then instantly the broad blades flash through the water as easily apparently as if the element presented no more resistance than air. The body does not go back more than a few inches beyond the perpendicular, then the hands are shot away and the body follows leisurely. No hang at the take off. The latter end of the recover is slower than the first, but the oars never hesitate. They drop evenly into the water, and are again torn through and then sent flying back. This little operation will probably be gone through with about seven hundred and fifty times during the race. Is not a man of iron necessary to last? The arms are kept well in the boat, the backs are tolerably straight, the heads, with one exception, well back. There is no bucketing, no sliding away from the work. Every man puts his every ounce of physical power into his stroke, and the boat feels it and glides away in a perfectly even, unhesitating course, never rising or sinking at the end or finish of the stroke; never for a second lagging on the recover, but steadily shooting ahead. And now comes the question—Is the perfection of stroke in the Yale boat, balanced against the imperfections thereof among the Harvards, of sufficient importance to turn the scale when Harvards' extra muscle is thrown into the other pan? There is no question in my mind that, if it becomes a question of stroke, the blues will pull to the fore. There are other considerations to be looked at, however, and Harvard's giants, with their great endurance, may get away from Yale at the start and keep the lead. The condition of the Yale men is good, though there is still a slight tendency to fineness. The substitute will probably do his share of the work at Springfield, affording those who appear to be hard pushed a chance to rest. No. 3 still tips his oar a little, and No. 4's elbows are a little out of the boat at times. No. 8's chin protrudes now and then, though the fault is much less obtrusive than it has been. Occasionally the slide is a little hurried, but this is only once in a while.

Yesterday a steam launch to follow the crew while practising arrived from New York. It goes on to Springfield, where it will be used before and during the race. It has been hired through the generosity of a Yale graduate of '63. By the way, the Yale crew starts for Springfield to-day. They will occupy their old quarters on the west side of the Connecticut River.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Dreadnaught, Mr. Osborn, N.Y.Y.C., from City Island, passed the HERALD Telegraph Station at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday afternoon, *en route* to New York.

Schooner yacht Madeleine, Commodore Dickerson, B.Y.C., is at anchor off the Manhanset House, Shelter Island.

The sloop yacht Arrow, N.Y.Y.C., owned by Mr. Ross R. Winans, of Baltimore, arrived at Newport on the 20th inst., where she will rendezvous for the season.

Mr. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of New York, has sold the schooner Osprey, now lying at Newport, to John F. Lovejoy and others, of Boston, for $3,500. The Osprey recently received extensive repairs. She will be taken to Boston at once and enrolled in the Eastern and Boston Yacht clubs.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

OPEN HANDICAP GAMES AT MOTT HAVEN—THE EVENTS AND ENTRIES.

The second of a series of open handicap games, determined upon by the New York Athletic Club at the beginning of the season, will be held on the grounds at Mott Haven to-morrow afternoon. Four events are on the card, and each has filled with so many good performers that interesting struggles must result. A run of 100 yards leads the amusement with twenty-five names, these being divided into five trial heats. Many of the entered are known as sprinters of merit, and the handicapping has been done with such care that it will take a very "knowing" man to pick the winner. After the trial heats are run the one mile walk will be decided. This has eighteen entries, and among the number are those who have time and again beaten scores of well tried opponents. That rare pedestrian, T. A. McEwen, is at the scratch. Following the walk come the second trial heats of the 100 yards, after which the spectators will be treated to the decision of the trial heats in the 440 yards run. Twenty-three names appear for this event, which are divided into three heats. The three mile walk is the next feature, and has twelve entries. Then follow the final heats in the 100 and 440 yards run. Should the weather be pleasant it is fair to assume that these events will be witnessed by an immense number of people.

The men will be called to the scratch in the first heat of the 100 yards run at half-past four o'clock. Boats leave Fulton slip at 2:25, 3:15 and 4 P. M., and Peck slip at 2, 3, 3:30 and 3:50 P. M., while those who wish to go by train can leave the Grand Central Depot at 3:30, 4:05 and 4:30 P. M.

CLEVELAND RACES POSTPONED.

CLEVELAND, June 21, 1877.

The Cleveland Jockey Club races, announced to take place to-day, have been postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

TROTTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, June 21, 1877.

Yesterday was the second day of the Eastern Circuit Meeting. The purse of $800 for the 2:27 class was won by the bay gelding Joe Ripley. Time, 2:27¾—2:28—2:28¾—2:28. The third heat was won by the bay gelding Bateman, who took second money. The purse of $800 in the 2:31 class was won by the brown mare Lottie in 2:27½, 2:28½, 2:29½, 2:29, 2:29½. The first heat fell to the chestnut mare Clara J., and the fourth to Sam Curtis.

TROTTING IN MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 21, 1877.

Yesterday was the second day of the trotting meeting at this place. In the 2:25 class Mazomanie won the first money, Little Gypsy the second, Silver Sides the third and Marion the fourth. The best time was 2:25. In the 2:40 purse Teaser won the first money, Harris the second, Beulah the third and Abdallah the fourth. The best time was 2:30. The weather was fine.

THE TALLY-HO.

There was an unusually large crowd in front of the Brunswick yesterday morning, and it presently transpired that Mayor Ely was going to make the trip to New Rochelle and return. The Tally-Ho drew up along the sidewalk a few minutes before ten, and the passengers quickly took their seats. There was a full load, and among those present were Mayor Ely, Mr. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mr. George F. Henderson, Mr. Rodman and others. At ten A. M. sharp the guard shouted "All right!" and, the grooms jumping away from the heads of the leaders, the team started off, with Colonel Delancey Kane holding them well in hand. The drive out was very pleasant except over the latter portion of the route, where the road was so heavy that the horses had to do some hard pulling. Mine host of the Huguenot was in great delight at the presence of His Honor the Mayor, and gave them all a capital dinner. Coming home everything passed off very pleasantly, and when they arrived at the Brunswick, as usual, at four P. M. precisely, Mayor Ely expressed himself very much pleased with his drive. The change of route of the Tally-Ho is much regretted by the people residing along the road to New Rochelle, as Colonel Delancey Kane had become very popular, and the blast of the horn as they passed through the different villages used to bring every one to their doors to give a pleasant wave of the hand to the passing coach. Colonel Kane himself regrets very much that the fearful condition of the road compelled him to make the change. The last trip to New Rochelle and return will be made on the 4th of July, and then the Tally-Ho will lay over until the morning of July 9, when she will start from Yonkers, returning the same afternoon at half-past four P. M. from the Brunswick. This change is for the benefit of summer travel, and will also make quite a pleasant trip for New Yorkers to drive out in the evening and return next morning.

COACHING IN ENGLAND.

[From the Land and Water, June 9.]

Twenty-one coaches met at the Magazine on Wednesday. A good number for the club, considering that many of the members have no teams in town. Colonel Clitheroe is helping Freeman on the Brighton. Another old road coachman, Captain W. H. Cooper, and Lord Cole, were busy judging at the horse show, while the master of the Bramham Moor preferred to look on among the spectators. Of the other regulars, Lords Carington, Wenlock, Muncaster, Macduff and Mr. Eaton were absent. The Marquis of Waterford made his first appearance at these meets, and as if taking warning by the sad fate of Lord Carysfoot, he took good care to keep his reins unbuckled. He had an extremely well matched team of grays—good, sound, useful horses—and a new coach. Lord Londesborough was the only whip who trusted his team without bearing-reins, but it was gratifying to see that nearly all of them except Count Munster's and Mr. Adrian Hope's had their heads pretty free. It is rather hard to spot colors at a casual glance, but the teams were about as under:—

Owners.	*Horses.*	*Coach Builders.*
Duke of Beaufort	Three bays and a brown	Barker.
Sir H. Tufton	Black-browns	Holland.
Colonel Dickson	Black-browns	Holland.
Lord Aveland	Three bays, one roan	Ivale & Large.
Lord Abingdon	Bays	Barker.
Lord Sefton	Browns	Hooper.
Lord Londesborough	Dark bays and browns	Ivale & Large.
Captain Whitmore	Light grays	Barker.
Colonel Ewart	Chestnuts	Holland.
Lord Macclesfield	Bays, black and gray	Holland.
Count Munster	Chestnuts	Laurie.
Mr. A. Hope	Black-browns	Peters.
Mr. Oakley	Chestnuts and browns	Wright.
Mr. Villiers	Bays	Holland.
Sir H. M. Thompson	Dark browns	Holland.
Mr. Perceval	Light browns	Holland.
Sir L. Palk	Bays, chestnut, brown	Fuller.
Marquis of Waterford	Grays	Holland.
Sir L. Peyton	Grays	Holland.
Col. Owen Williams	Dark chestnuts	—
Lord Poltimore	Three bays and brown	—

Lord Bective, who had been stopped coming along Piccadilly, was just in time to file in at Hyde Park Corner. The route was past the ruins of the Knightsbridge Barracks, on through Kensington Gardens and out into the Kensington road, where some of the coaches filed, while three adventurous spirits drove on toward Twickenham; but the Marquis of Waterford soon changed his mind at the approach of rain, for he had a load of ladies up, and came back, and Mr. Hope in turning had his off leader put *hors de combat* by a growler, so that his drag went home as a pair.

The meet was, all round, not so good as usual. The teams were in individual cases below the average, and the shortness of the parade, the gloomy weather and relinquishment of the Orleans drive and dinner deprived the gathering of that old social character which made it formerly more a convivial meeting of friends than a park parade. The pick of the teams for match and appearance were Sir H. Tufton's, Lord Sefton's and Captain Whitmore's. Perhaps, for road work, Colonel Williams' and Lord Aveland's might have held their own.

REAL ESTATE.

The following parcels were sold yesterday on the Real Estate Exchange:—

BY A. J. BLEECKER AND SON.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—J. J. Thomasson, referee—of three lots, each 25.6x100.8, on East 91st st., n. s., 255.7 ft. e. of 5th av., to G. de Quesada and R. Salayas, plaintiffs ... $9,100

BY R. V. HARNETT.

Common Pleas foreclosure sale—R. M. Henry, referee—of a house, with lot 18.9x100.10, on East 123d st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 1st av., to T. D. McGuire ... 2,600

BY HOWARD W. COATES.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—Charles E. Lydecker, referee—of one lot 25x80, on 1st av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 63d st., to Julius Hotchkiss, plaintiff ... 8,070

BY A. H. MULLER AND SON.

Trustee's sale of two lots, each 25x110, on Riverside av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 104th st., to P. Fox ... 2,920

Similar sale of two lots immediately n. of above, one 25x100, the other 13.6x11.6x100, to Jacob Rothschilds ... 2,240

BY PETER F. MEYER.

Executor's sale of the estate of Edward Rayner, deceased, comprising the two valuable five story brick tenement houses, front, and two story brick shop, rear, with lots each 24.8x100, Nos. 73 and 75 Broome st., s. s., 79.9 ft. e. of Columbia st., to Frank Rayner (one of the heirs) ... 36,400

Total sales for the day ... $61,330

TRANSFERS.

9th st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of av. B, 25x92.3; A. McIntyre (referee) to H. Lehmann ... 1,000
55th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.6x100.5; C. A. Wakeman and husband to T. H. Spaulding ... 19,000
49th st., West, No. 151; Harriet Vose to R. R. Stetson ... 27,000
57th st., West, n. s., No. 477; Mary Lamb to Sarah Wood ... 18,000
128th st., s. s., 257.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x99.11; W. L. Findley (referee) to S. Phillips ... 16,500
63d st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x129.9; J. G. Sanders and wife to T. Kilpatrick ... 6,000
95th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th av., 25.2x114.3; E. Logan (referee) to I. Bell ... 5,000
32d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100; B. Feeney to H. Whelan ... 10,700
Lexington av., n. w. corner 58th st., 20.5x70xirregular; E. Hill and husband to George A. Thorne ... 40,000
62d st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; C. E. Lydecker (referee) to E. A. Havens ... 11,200
9th av., s. w. corner 81st st., 25x132.5; D. Seymour (referee) to G. M. Miller ... 4,000
Thompson st., e. s., 97.9 ft. s. of Houston st., 24.5x99.6; H. S. Fudeckar to Louis Felter ... 15,000
114th st., n. s., 600.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.10x100.10; S. E. Coffin and husband to George Harvey ... 6,500
Bathgate place, corner Railroad av. (24th ward); H. M. Berrian to A. L. Berrian ... Nom.
Av. A, e. s., 121.5 ft. n. of 88th st., 20x75; John Graham and wife to C. Donovan ... 10,000
3d av., e. s., 100 11 ft. s. of 109th st., 50x100; Roswell D. Hatch and wife to J. A. Marshall ... Nom.
33d st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; M. Kehoe to G. S. McCormick ... Nom.
Maiden lane, n. s. (No. 60), to Liberty st. (No. 21); also Cedar st. (No. 57); G. W. Nichols to G. W. Nichols ... Nom.
39th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; H. Oppenheimer to J. Gulberlet ... Nom.
Berrian av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 3d st., 50x100 (23d ward); J. F. Tobin to M. O'Mahony ... 300
3d st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of 2d av., 40x100 (24th ward); E. K. Willard and wife to J. Struthers ... 500
28th st., n. s. (lot No. 370); W. L. Findley (referee) to C. Ganning ... 500
Charles st., n. s., 84.2½ ft. e. of 4th st., 16.8x95; S. L. Stout and husband to E. C. Williams ... 15,000
52d st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5; H. Siebert and wife to F. Schuck ... Nom.
Vandewater st. (No. 13); Ann Probyn to Charles Craske ... 10,000
130th st., s. w. corner 4th av., 99.11x90; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to D. Kennedy ... 14,000
2d av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of 124th st., irregular; I. N. Hebberd and wife to James Wood ... 31,500
16th st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of av. B, 19x92; L. Felter to H. S. Fudeckar ... 18,400
32d st., 250 ft. e. of 7th av., irregular; C. Crolius and wife to P. M. Biegen ... 1,630
Washington av., w. s., irregular (23d ward); C. E. Blauvelt to J. L. Marshall ... Nom.
Lexington av., e. s., 36.6 ft. n. of 62d st. (No. 807); also 59th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 24.6x100.5; Samuel Geimer and wife to C. W. Scofield ... Nom.
133d st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x99.11; C. E. Lydecker (referee) to Germania Life Insurance Company ... 7,500
28th st., n. s. of 35th st., w. of Madison av., 50x98.9; E. F. Shepard (referee) to United States Trust Company ... 44,250

MORTGAGES.

Shelton, Charlotte J. and husband, to F. A. Lawrance, s. s. of 22d st., e. of 6th av.; 5 years ... 15,000
Tappen, Mary and husband, to Charles H. Bailey, n. s. of 10th st., between 1st and 2d avs.; 5 years ... 2,500
Lenneman, Caroline and husband, to F. Raders, e. s. of 9th av., s. of 50th st.; 2 years ... 6,000
Kilpatrick, Thomas and wife, to S. Burr, s. s. of 63d st., e. of 4th av.; 1 year ... 9,000
Fay, Sarah A. and husband, to P. Moller, w. s. of Madison av., n. of 43d st.; 5 years ... 40,000
Havens, Esther, to George M. Miller, n. s. of 62d st., e. of 10th av.; instalment ... 2,279
Clark, Jeremiah L., to Anna Weyer, s. s. of 123d st., w. of New av.; 3 years ... 6,000
Totten, Emma A. and husband, to E. F. R. Aymar, e. s. of 10th av., n. of 38th st.; 5 years ... 10,000
Beneville, Emile, to Margaret Bowden (lots Nos. 301 and 302); 3 years ... 11,000
Ing, Sarah R., to A. L. Barney, s. s. of 51st st., e. of 11th av.; 2 years ... 13,500
Kennedy, David, to Edward Oppenheimer, s. w. corner 4th av. and 130th st.; 1 year ... 23,850
Lainboer, John and wife, to Henry E. Jones, n. s. of 50th st., e. of 8th av.; 5 years ... 10,000
Smith, Elizabeth J., to Peter Moller, s. s. of 47th st., e. of 7th av.; 5 years ... 10,000
McGowan, Henry P. and wife, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, n. s. of 107th st., e. of 2d av.; 1 year ... 74,833

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write on only one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NINTH STREET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have already seen several complaints in reference to the many carts, wagons, &c., in Ninth street, between First and Second avenues, but no notice has been taken of them. Are those whose business it is to see that they are removed in the country? If not, why do they not do their duty? It is not likely that the nuisance would be allowed twenty-four hours in their own streets. TAXPAYER.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg to call the attention of the authorities to the condition of West Twenty-second street, especially between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The tar pavement which was put down here has worn away, leaving great holes, and by the assistance of the sprinkling cart stagnant ponds are formed, which will breed pestilence unless our City Fathers give this their prompt attention. B. O. B.

THE WOES OF FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We poor inhabitants of Fifty-second street, between First and Second avenues, seem to be condemned to live on foul air and bad smells. First, we receive the Hunter's Point stenches; second, the slaughter house smell, and now, third, a gentleman was kind enough to build, to the inconvenience of the neighbors, a smokehouse in the rear of Nos. 300, 302, 304, 306 East Fifty-second street, compelling us to keep the windows closed, unless we want to be suffocated. A SUFFERER.

THE MADISON AVENUE CARS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you please let me know whether the Madison avenue cars are obliged to stop for passengers? I hailed a car of the above line on the 17th inst. at Madison avenue and Seventy-second street and the driver did not stop, but replied jeeringly. Another incident of the same sort happened to me again on the 19th inst. at Madison avenue and Seventy-second street. I hailed the car, but the driver did not stop, and went down at rapid speed. I told some of my friends of this and they said the said cars must have been behind time. I would like to know whether they must stop for a passenger when hailed whether behind time or not. PATRON.

CENTRAL PARK OFFICERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In Monday's HERALD I observed two complaints in regard to the conduct of the officers in Central Park. Allow me to give you my experience. On Sunday I visited Harlem and there picked a few flowers. On my return my wife wished to walk through the Park. At the Seventh avenue entrance the flowers were caught from her hand and crushed before our eyes without any explanation being given, and when I demanded the officer's number or name he refused, saying I might apply to the sergeant. I have written that worthy a letter which he does not have the courtesy to answer. I have, however, made a complaint to the Commissioners of Parks. The intrinsic value of the flowers was nothing, but the indignity was very great. A. B.

SCHOOL NO. 10.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I desire to call attention to the partiality in school No. 10, Female Grammar Department. The late Hon. James W. Gerard provided for medals to be given to two of the most amiable graduates, to be voted for by the class only; but in this case the selections are made by the principal, who made the remark a few days since, when she heard the parents' complaints, that she was better able to judge who the amiable girls are. But her idea of amiability is partiality to her friends. The deserving girls are rejected, while those who have utterly failed in the examination at the Normal College are the favored ones. In this school twenty-one girls were sent to the Normal College for examination, and of the entire number only nine were able to stand the test. A portion of the nine successful candidates she has slighted by not giving them any part or honor at the graduates' reception. As several of them have since resigned from the school, please inform me whether the principal can withhold diplomas from these girls? INDIGNANT PARENT.

THE REMOVAL OF ASHES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the name of the thousands of suffering invalids in this beautiful but noisy city I appeal to you to abate a nuisance, which is really a crying one to us. I allude to the practice of removing the ashes in the night. I know there are thousands like myself unable to leave the city, and in this hot weather compelled to leave the windows open, to whom the present practice is a source of untold misery. Last night, as usual, I was awakened, near midnight, I believe, with the terrible racket, and, for what seemed half an hour in my nervous state, pandemonium reigned supreme. The heavy carts were started, with the drivers' loud "G'up!" "G'up!" "G'up!" Then came the thundering rattle of the lumbering cart for the distance of a house; then "Whoa!" "Whoa!" and the barrel or box was emptied as noisily as possible and thrown down with a terrific crash, and the routine repeated from house to house. Two wagons collected at the same time on opposite sides of the street, and when not otherwise engaged the men filled up the time by shouting to each other. By the time they leave the block my nerves are so excited by the repeated shocks that it is often hours before sleep comes again, and many times not at all for that night; and I know this has been the experience of others with whom I have conversed. Collections in the morning and evening have been objected to in consequence of the flying ashes; but surely this trifling annoyance, which can be easily avoided or brushed off, should not weigh against the ceaseless and wholly needless misery thus nightly imposed upon the many weary invalids, whose blessings you will gain if you will but espouse our cause and enable us once more to enjoy "tired nature's sweet restorer" and rise in the morning refreshed and eager for the perusal of our favorite HERALD, instead of too tired to "care whether school keeps or not." S.

DRESS REFORM.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having given much thought to the subject of male dress—though I must confess that it was mainly on personal grounds—I hail with pleasure the initiative taken by Messrs. "Pluma" and "Indorser" in your columns. The fact that I viewed it as a personal matter does not detract from the merit of my thought, for that which would conduce to my health and comfort and well being would act similarly toward others. My thoughts on the subject are radical, and I would be glad of a chance to meet the gentlemen above named, for the purpose of exchanging ideas with them with a view toward bringing about the desired result. As suggestions thereupon would be premature at present I ask merely a few lines to expose my objections to our present style of dress. What race on earth, except the Caucasian, is willing to swathe itself, as we do, in garments which are ugly, which afford no protection to the extremes of temperature, which impede our motions and which are positively unphysiological? Who in New York to-day wears a hat which offers protection against the perpendicular rays of the sun? Why, one cannot think of our most reasonable head covering without a headache being the unavoidable accompaniment to the thought. What right have we to rail against woman's head gear, which, though not serviceable, has at least beauty in its favor? Then our coats and vests—do they keep us cool in summer or warm in winter? But that exquisite abomination, the shirt, with its outrageous starch, crowns all tortures which abominable fashion exacts from us. What serves to raise our choler more than our collar? And our nether garments—do they not make us veritable panta-lunatics? Yes, down to our very shoes we are clad with but the triunate intention of making ourselves uncomfortable, unhappy and unhealthy. I feel confident that a movement toward abatement of this nuisance would succeed if agitated and conducted sensibly. Thousands are waiting for the initiative to be taken, so that they may break loose from the tortures which custom now imposes without exposing themselves to the senseless ridicule of the apes of fashion. My profession quite justly forbids my publishing my name hereto; however, I subjoin it in confidence to you, to be given to Messrs. "Pluma" and "Indorser," with whom I will combine my efforts toward bringing about the desired result should they desire it. MEDICUS.

ANSWERS.

THE POOR TENANTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice in your issue of to-day's paper an appeal from one of the tenants of the fallen buildings asking for aid. Where are our Windsor, Amaranth, La Favorita societies? Let them come forward and give a closing performance of the season in aid of these poor tenants. S.

JUNE 21, 1878.

THE HARLEM BATH.

JUNE 20, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to contradict an issue of Wednesday, June 20, in which Truth says, "A number of young girls and ladies, who were bathing in the Harlem free bath, at 114th street, East River, saw two or three men peering through the blinds from the upper part of the bath house." There is no truth in it whatever. In the first place, no male is allowed to go up stairs except the keeper to light the gas and get a drink of water; and, in the second place, we have no blinds on the bath house. On Monday evening we did not stay up there more than two minutes. No bath house in the city is conducted in a more proper manner. CHARLES E. B. COFFIN, Superintendent, No. 125 East 114th street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

13 MONTGOMERY ST.—TO COOK, WASH AND iron; is a first class baker; good reference.

21 WEST 31ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS competent cook; thoroughly understands all its branches.

40 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in a first class boarding house or hotel; city reference. Call for two days.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, EXCELLENT washer and ironer, to go to the country; best city reference.

45 SCAMMEL ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with a child 7 years old, will go for low wages; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can take care of a dairy in the country or do general housework. Call for two days.

61 WEST 15TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent girl to cook and assist with washing; best city reference.

66 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in the country to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; not afraid of work; best city reference. Address.

68 WEST 43D ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a first class private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference.

109 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

113 WEST 15TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST class cook and laundress in a boarding house; city or country.

114 WEST 33D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as good family cook; will assist in washing; country preferred; best city reference.

115 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; country for the summer preferred; good reference.

124 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; CITY or country; three years' reference from last place.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST RATE COOK; NO objection to assist with the washing in a private family; understands all cooking, baking and desserts; best city references from last employer. Call second floor.

127 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to boarding house; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as cook; is competent and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; willing to go in the country.

130 CLINTON PLACE, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, washer and ironer; boarding house preferred; city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or boarding house; city reference.

145 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

156 WEST 41ST ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; would assist with the washing; country preferred; reference.

162 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

200 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook either in country or city; best reference.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and laundress; city or country; good references.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and to assist with washing; city or country; good city reference.

215 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 4.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; has no objection to a boarding house or the country; best reference. Call for two days.

227 EAST 29TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT COOK, washer and ironer; valuable for a boarding house; would do general housework.

236 EAST 34TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; city or country; good city reference.

242 WEST 47TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A young woman as good cook; will assist in washing; city or country; good city reference.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; is a good baker; city or country; best city reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as good cook, washer and ironer; country preferred; best city reference; good home preferred to high wages.

320 EAST 28TH ST., ROOM 9.—AS EXPERIENCED first class cook; excellent washer and ironer; good baker and not afraid of work; city reference.

329 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two sisters; one as first class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference.

335 3D AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands meats, soups, bread, cakes and desserts; city or country; good city reference.

336 EAST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference from last place.

351 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference.

451 WEST 52D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; EXcellent baker, washer and ironer; city reference.

461 3D AV.—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; city or country; good city reference.

466 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO SISTERS (PROTestants); one as first class cook; the other to do washing or upstairs work, in a boarding house.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to go to the country; good reference.

551 WEST 39TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—FOR the city, a competent woman as good plain cook and assist with washing; excellent city reference.

563 3D AV.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS plain cook; the other as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country. Call from 10 to 1.

563 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

794 3D AV.—A STEADY WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework.

803 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—As good cook; can take care of milk and butter; best reference. Can be seen at last employer's.

813 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; city or country; best reference.

845 10TH AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—An experienced woman; good cook, washer and ironer; country preferred; has a little girl.

980 8TH AV., NEAR 58TH ST.—A COMPETENT woman as cook; first class laundress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; unexceptionable city reference from last employer; willing and obliging.

A FIRST CLASS COOK—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the business in all its branches; city or country; reference. Address COOK, 211 East 41st st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

Chambermaids, &c.

6TH AV., CORNER OF 19 ST. (WOODEN STOOP).—A respectable young woman as chambermaid in a hotel at the water side. Call from 2 till 5 o'clock for two days.

74 WEST 35TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as chambermaid and good plain sewer; willing to make herself useful. Address for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; city references.

134 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; good references.

136 EAST 28TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and to assist with waiting; city or country.

141 WAVERLEY PLACE (IN THE STORE).—A French girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference. Call or address.

145 WEST 49TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS CHAMbermaid; other as waitress; city or country; best city reference; willing to wear caps and aprons.

148 WEST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR FRONT.—A respectable colored girl as chambermaid in the country city reference. F.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; one year's reference from her last place; city or country.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork or assist in housework; best city references.

211 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do chamberwork and waiting; city or country; best city reference.

215 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 3.—A GIRL TO DO chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference.

218 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; two years' reference. Call for two days.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

235 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in washing; good reference.

237 EAST 30TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer or to do general housework; city reference. Call all week.

261 WEST 54TH ST.—TWO SISTERS (AMERIcans) as chambermaids in hotel, in the country; best city reference. Call on or address ESTHER.

261 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; good reference.

287 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; best city reference.

309 EAST 60TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; seven years' city reference.

313 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and as laundress; best city reference.

320 WEST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Call from 11 to 3 o'clock.

320 WEST 32D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; city or country. Call for two days.

335 3D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid; city or country; best city reference.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; country preferred; best city reference; no cards.

431 7TH AV.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK OR PANtrywork in boarding house or hotel in the country; good reference.

435 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; two years' city reference from last place.

488 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

463 WEST 52D ST., CORNER OF 10TH AV.—AN American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing to make herself useful; a home in preference to high wages; highly recommended.

636 3D AV., 41ST ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; city or country.

709 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse. Call for two days.

A GOOD SERVANT DESIRES EMPLOYMENT TO DO any kind upstairs work; wages no object. Address M. M., box 189 Herald Uptown office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

115 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good family seamstress in a private family; can operate; willing to assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country; good city reference.

209 1ST AV., TWO FLIGHTS UP.—A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamberwork.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY THE week or month; has city and country references; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machine; no objection to the country; understands all kinds of family sewing. Address, giving address where advertiser may call, F. P., box 203 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

9 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

21 PRINCE ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework, or plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference; country preferred.

26 DOMINICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do housework; good city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

27 PRINCE ST.—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; city or country; city reference.

89 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; good washer and ironer; two years' good city reference.

106 EAST 25TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—An intelligent young woman to do the work of a small private family; is a first class laundress and very good cook; city or country.

109½ WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

116 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A YOUNG Protestant girl to do housework in a small private family; good reference.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A GERMAN WOMAN to do general housework in a private family; city or country.

130 WEST 17TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family.

131 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE English girl to do housework; city or country; good reference.

134 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 8.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

147 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small private family; city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A WELSH PERSON; UNDERstands the duties of a house; home preferred to high wages.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; city reference.

159 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

167 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to do the work of a small family. Call for two days.

201 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; best reference; no objection to city or country.

204 EAST 81ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework; city or country.

206 EAST 26TH ST.—A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER; one to do housework; the other to take care of children.

218 WEST 17TH ST., ONE STAIRS UP.—AN American woman to do housework; understands milk and butter; good reference.

227 WEST 10TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL to do general housework in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference.

234 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework in a private family; best city reference.

239 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a small private family; three years' city reference from last place.

243 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

261 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

262 9TH AV.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL TO DO general housework.

280 WEST 18TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL TO DO general housework; good reference.

300 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family.

316 EAST 39TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR housework; good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

334 EAST 30TH ST. (PRESENT PLACE).—A REspectable young girl to do general housework or take care of children in a small family.

373 HUDSON ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children or do light house or chamber work.

415 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A Protestant woman to do housework; city or country.

419 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework, or would take care of children; can be well recommended.

420 WEST 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; will make herself generally useful; reference.

450 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework for a small family; nine years' reference.

454 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; good plain cook and laundress; city or country; moderate wages; city reference.

488 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR.—RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family; is pleasing and agreeable.

559 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework or cook, wash and iron; best city reference from last place.

688 GREENWICH ST., IN GROCERY STORE.—A respectable girl for general housework in a small family; best reference.

922 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a private family; best reference.

690 8TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS., first floor.—A German girl for general housework; good reference.

1,466 1ST AV., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77TH STS.—A respectable woman to do general housework or as chambermaid.

1,869 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework; city or country; city reference.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; city or country; best reference. Address M., box 201 Herald office.

A LADY LEAVING TOWN WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a good home for a willing young girl to do general housework. Apply at the Alexandria, 51st st. and 6th av.

Housekeepers, &c.

24 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY, just arrived from Neufchatel, Switzerland, as housekeeper or any other position in a respectable family or hotel; is able to do fine work and teach French if required.

68 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR GROVE st.—A young lady as housekeeper or to do copying at home.

101 STANTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper.

105 WEST 19TH ST. (RING LEFT BELL).—AS thorough housekeeper in some Christian family; 15 years' reference and security.

147 WEST 12TH ST.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE as housekeeper; willing to take care of children or an invalid lady; best reference.

279 3D AV., NEAR 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper or companion. AMY NORWOOD.

1,118 3D AV.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR would take charge of children; highest references. Address or call on L. C.

A YOUNG WIDOW (35) OF UNQUESTIONABLE character, suddenly thrown upon her own resources, will give her services as housekeeper where there are children; wages no object; a pleasant home desired; understands dress cutting; German and music taught if desired; references exchanged. Address HOPE, Herald Uptown office.

A WIDOW OF 30 DESIRES THE POSITION OF housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Address Mrs. FRANK CARLTON, Hammondsport, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A REFINED LADY, IN HOTEL OR family, a place of responsibility; not afraid of work; best reference as to capability. Address H. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN AS working housekeeper; references. Address DANA, station F.

Laundresses, &c.

165 HESTER ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A REspectable young Swedish woman wishes work by week or day in family or other place; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Address ANDERSON.

207 EAST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to go out as laundress two or three days in the week; references.

236 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; city or country; good city reference.

420 EAST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; willing to go to the country; first class city reference.

430 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out washing by the day. Call or address.

440 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress and chambermaid; city and country; reference. Call for two days.

636 3D AV.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS laundress or to do general housework; best city reference; city or country.

1,069 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman wants family washing, ironing and housecleaning to do.

Nurses, &c.

1 ESSEX ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE. Can be seen for three days.

1 EAST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; capable of taking full charge of a baby; good reference.

17 COTTAGE PLACE.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE woman, with fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

32 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days.

36 EAST 30TH ST.—A RELIABLE PERSON AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent.

75 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD APARTMENT.—A LADY, leaving town, desires a situation for her nurse, as nurse or chambermaid; a German Protestant, 20 years of age.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

104 STORM AV., JERSEY CITY.—A YOUNG AND healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best reference.

108 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO WET nurse a baby at her own home; reference from priest and doctor.

130 WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or plain sewer; willing and obliging; fond of children; city or country; good city reference.

147 EAST 32D ST., IN MILK STORE.—AS FIRST class wet nurse; young and healthy, English; full breast of milk; baby six weeks old; best city reference.

149 EAST 50TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse in a private family; can take full charge of a baby; best references.

211 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTEStant girl, aged 17 years, to mind a child and do light housework in the city or a short distance in the country.

224 WEST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A middle aged woman as nurse for one child; competent to take charge of an infant from birth; country preferred; good reference. Ask for JANE.

228 WEST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 15, to take care of grown children and make herself useful in a private family; good reference.

244 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor, room 4.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of a young babe; no objection to the country; excellent city reference. Call or address.

322 WEST 40TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS NURSE for grown children; understands hairdressing; good city reference.

449 WEST 22D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; understands plain sewing; can operate on machine; country preferred; best reference.

454 WEST 52D ST.—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference.

457 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days.

619 2D AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

903 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—AS EXPERIENCED nurse; can be recommended by the best physicians in the city; is a Protestant; no objection to the country. Call for one week.

1,437 3D AV., SHOE STORE.—A HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND ONE OR TWO CHILDREN; no objection to the country. Inquire at New York Hospital, 15th st.

AS NURSE TO ONE CHILD OR INVALID; WOULD go to the country for her expenses during the summer; good reference. Address M. W., box 172 Herald Branch office.

AS FIRST CLASS NURSE TO INVALID LADY OR child; accustomed to travel; best references from ladies and doctors. Address NURSE, box 170 Herald Uptown office.

Waitresses, &c.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; two years' city reference; understands salads and taking care of silver; willing and obliging.

166 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as first class waitress; five years' city reference.

490 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad; city or country; six years' city reference.

Miscellaneous.

20 PRINCE ST.—A STEADY WOMAN TO DO kitchen work; city or country; two years' reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to work by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning; reference.

221 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WORK by the day at housecleaning or washing and ironing.

142 EAST 16TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A lady wishes to recommend an excellent English girl as maid; thoroughly understands hairdressing and dressmaking.

221 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL OF 17 to do light housework and make herself useful.

309 WEST 44TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—PARTIES wishing to engage the services of a competent lady detective, willing to engage in family or other private business, can address M. M. CAMPBELL.

325 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do upstairs work and waiting; city reference. Address Mrs. REILLY.

431 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs. (tin store).—A German girl in a small private family; good reference.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, IN A SMALL family, to do light housework. Apply in the Mission Chapel in 42d st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days. Mrs. MEYER.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

BY A LADY—EMPLOYMENT AS READER IN ENGlish, French or German, for several hours each day, to an invalid or any other person remaining in the city through the summer. Address C. S. H., box 101 Herald Uptown office.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a small private family. Apply at 45 East 18th st., with reference.

COLORED GIRL, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, WANTed, to do general housework in small family. 68 West Washington place.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FIRST CLASS WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS; ALSO apprentices, at once. Mme. FERRIER, 15 East 14th.

FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS REQUIRED AT 270 West 37th st., third bell, right side.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL RAND'S NEW York City Business Directory and Heugh's San Francisco Business Directory by subscription; price $1 and $2 per copy; smart, intelligent ladies can make from $2 to $5 per day. WALTER HEUGH & CO., Publishers, 3 Park place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of three little girls; must be capable of teaching and speaking French. Address Post office box 1,847 New York city. Roman Catholic preferred.

NURSE GIRL WANTED (AMERICAN)—OVER 16 years of age. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., at 69 Bank st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY REspectable young woman may apply at 354 West 28th st.

WANTED—A LADY TO ACT AS NURSE TO A child. 57 7th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, WHO WILL do fine washing and ironing. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock Friday, at 24 East 35th st.

WANTED—FOR NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., A FIRST class cook; wages $16; also young girl as assistant chambermaid; wages $6. Apply, with reference, 138 West 37th st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT 15 years old, to assist in general housework and attend a baby. Apply at 334 West 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook; liberal wages given. F. H. CHAPIN, 5th av., northeast corner 125th st.

WANTED—HANDS ON BUTTON COVERS. ADdress VELVET, box 204 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN IN a gentleman's family; one to wash, iron and assist with the other work; the other as cook; who understands plain cooking. Apply, after ten o'clock, at 21 East 24th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR THE COUNTRY; must thoroughly understand soups, meat and pastry. Apply at 364 West 22d st., between 10 and 12 A. M., to-day, with reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in the country. Apply early at 248 West 21st st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, INTELLIGENT LADY in a permanent and remunerative position. SHEEHY, 33 Barclay st.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO SEW, MIND A BABY and make herself generally useful. 111 West 12th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Call at 357 West 30th st., after 9 o'clock.

204 9TH AV.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; also young girl, 15 or 16, to make herself useful; come recommended.

317 WEST 21ST ST.—WANTED, A GIRL FOR GENeral housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SMART DRUMMER, AGED 17, WANTS A STEADY situation as drummer, or would like to learn the machinist trade or any respectable trade; good reference. Address M. FLYNN, 51 Sullivan st., New York.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) WANTS A SITUATION as bartender or carver; best city reference. Address G. W., in care of E. Waldeck, 157 av. A.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) WISHES A SITUATION as porter; experienced in packing and shipping; five years' city reference. Call or address P., 183 Franklin st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of or drive horses. 44 South Washington square.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED MAN AS COOK; THOROughly understands his business. Address, for two days, THEODORE, 113 Greene st.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED MAN COOK DESIRES A situation in a country hotel. 149 West 52d st.

A GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE of Pharmacy desires a situation; six years' experience; can give good reference; speaks German and English. Address J. STROBEL, Jr., 1,140 Otis st., Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21; references; wages not an object. Address G. M., Herald office.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

HEAD WAITER—HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; GOOD reference. Address O. K., Herald Uptown office.

I WILL PAY $25 FOR SITUATION OF CONDUCTOR on street railroad or any other reputable employment. BOAZ, Herald office.

TO GROCERS THAT WANT AN ACTIVE YOUNG man who knows the trade, with good character. Address A., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNOR, BY A young German theologist. Would apply to R. SCHWARZKOPF, Clifton, Staten Island.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, 17, WHO HAS ATTENDED COLlege for three years, wishes a situation as clerk in a law office. R. D., Jr., 253 East 52d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG, SMART AND accurate; familiar with dry goods business. Address CLARK, Herald office.

A. ROBERTSON, AUTHOR OF "THE MUNICIPAL System of Accounts" and formerly city auditor at Newark, N. J., Expert Accountant, Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, 32 Park place. A large experience in the adjustment of disputed and litigated accounts.

A GOOD SALESMAN WANTED—IN A HAT STORE; one who thoroughly understands the business; a German or an American preferred. H. D. STAPELBERG, 190 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS ASSISTant bookkeeper, with good references; he also understands the butcher trade. Inquire 2 Essex Market.

A MAN OF 28, WHO HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS occupied a position of responsibility in a New York house of high standing, desires employment either as bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, private secretary or any like position in which a reliable man is required; he believes his reference will satisfy the most exacting. Address E. A. W., lock box 178, Providence, R. I., stating nature of occupation and other pertinent facts, also amount of salary; if satisfactory the applicant will name his reference and call in person when desired.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER—WITH 13 YEARS' EXperience, acquainted with all the leading dry goods, gentlemen furnishing dealers and hatters throughout New York State, will be open for an engagement in July; best city reference. Address HOME, box 212 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—JUNIOR ASSISTANT OR apprentice; privilege of attending college. MENNINGE & CO., 25 Sands st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A GOOD SITUATION IS open for a young man who thoroughly understands the retail drug business; only one with good recommendations and city references may apply by letter directed A. B. C., Druggists, Herald office.

DRUGS.—CLERK, WITH 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, is desirous of obtaining a situation, in retail or wholesale, at moderate salary; no objection to travel. Address SITUATION, Herald office.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, where I could work myself up as salesman; have a recommendation A1 from last place of five years' standing; or would take a place as light porter, shipping or receiving clerk; reference given from best furniture houses. Address L. ROETH, 100 Sullivan st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

POSITION OF TRUST WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in some legitimate business; wholesale preferred; will give security; six years' experience in bookkeeping; is willing to make up in quantity what he lacks in quality. Address J. B., JR., 1,225 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TO SELL our new patent; a good chance for active men during the hot weather. I. I. P. CO., No. 10 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping; very best of reference required. Address L., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMEN; $30 PER WEEK AND EXpenses paid. 615 Broadway, room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN IN A LAW OFFICE. Apply at room 46, 229 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN JOBBING HOUSE, A good bookkeeper; moderate salary. Apply, stating references and salary, A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN TO SELL hand knit worsted goods, who is acquainted with the jobbing and first class retail trade in this city and Brooklyn. Address, stating salary expected, H. L., box 128 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS stock clerk or salesman. Address EVAN, 166 Patchen av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN IN EVERY CITY; new patent; sells at sight; bonanza. JOHN BERRIAN, 162 Broadway.

WANTED—TEN MORE GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL Knox fluters, peerless wringers and oil stoves; commission on each, $1 50. 106 Chambers st., New York; 36 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A thoroughly competent man, obliging and willing, whose reference will stand the strictest inquiry; either city or country. Call or address F. M., 119 East 41st st.

A GERMAN, FIRST CLASS GARDENER, SPEAKING English, and desirous to do any work, wants a place. Inquire at 236 East 54th st., first floor. F. SAITZ.

A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman or driver; city or country. Address F. B., Herald Uptown office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE MAN; no objection to country; ten years' city reference. Address B., box 137 Herald Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of live stock and poultry; can milk; is a good groom and good driver; understands farming thoroughly; can be well recommended. Address W. M., New Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, GENERALLY USEful, desires a situation; good city references. Address L., box 218 Herald office.

COACHMAN—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; willing to be useful; city or country; can milk; first class city reference. Address C. W., box 102 Herald office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S place; thoroughly understands farming, gardening, the care of horses, cows and their proper treatment; trustworthy with anything left in charge of as references will show. Address J. G., Herald Uptown office.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE; thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables and all required to be done on a place; best reference. Address W. B., box 192 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman in the country; understands the care of horses; can milk. Apply to Captain N. ROBBINS, Brooklyn, East New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTEStant married man (no children) as coachman and plain gardener; wife as cook or to do general housework; best recommendations. Call at or address 134 Liberty st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN AND GARdener, or would take the entire charge of a farm; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address B., box 200 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN PRIvate family, as coachman; 18 years' reference from last employer. Address A. B., 51 East 12th st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; just from England; best reference given. Apply at 89 Hudson st., Jersey City, N. J.

556 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A FIRST class coachman will be disengaged 1st of the month; 8 years' reference.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL RAND'S NEW YORK City Business Directory; price, $1. Sells everywhere. WALTER HEUGH & CO., Publishers, 3 Park place.

AGENTS ARE MAKING MONEY SELLING THE Paragon Lamp Stove, price, 35c. ABBOTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 101 Beekman st., New York.

AGENTS.—GOLDEN MAGIC PEN, WRITES A YEAR without ink; indelible; sample, 10 cents; Pocket Coin Tester, sample, 25 cents. Headquarters, ROSE & CO., 79 Nassau st.

A MAN OF AVERAGE ABILITY, WITH $300 CASH, can this day secure a sure paying business. Call 45 Bond, 10 to 4.

A BOY WANTED—IN A PLUMBING STORE; MUST have references as to honesty. Apply at 425 3d av., near 30th st.

A BOY WANTED—ABOUT 12 YEARS OLD. APPLY southeast corner 15th st. and 4th av., at 8 A. M. Bring reference from last employer.

A FEW WELL DRESSED AGENTS TO SELL A NEW article; $3 per day. STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., 63 Elizabeth st.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF WHOLESALE house; salary, first year, $100. Address, in own writing, box 2,874 Post office.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE WHO KNOW HOW TO KEEP boarders, let rooms. Frankfort House, 202 William st.

PURE TEAS.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best; country storekeepers should call or write. THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD MEN TO CALL ON grocers and others for Brooklyn and neighborhood. Apply Atlantic Salt Mills, 16 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO do light office work; must be steady, quick and smart and write a good hand. Address, stating salary expected, &c., box 5,112 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN COOK FOR DINING room up town; must understand pastry. Address, stating wages, D. K., box 128 Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—MAN TO SILVER GLASS WITH NEW process; Englishman preferred; reference required. Address SAMUEL R. DAVY, 3,629 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE corp, able-bodied unmarried men. Apply at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Flushing av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A CATERER TO FURNISH TABLE ware and cook for a party of 15, for one month, in the country. Call Saturday, with references, at 66 West 38th st. N. W. P.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR STATES AND COUNTIES for our new staple goods. CRAWSHAW, 175 Fulton st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY WHO IS NOT afraid to work to attend bar and make himself generally useful. Apply to M. CARLEY, 395 11th av., corner 34th st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A SMALL USEFUL ARTIcle; sells readily; good profit; $1 required. 58 Dey st. (hotel).

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 TO ATTEND A CIGAR store; one who has been in the business and can come well recommended. Apply before 8 at 37 John st.

THE TRADES.

ENGINEER WANTS A SITUATION—IS A SOBER, industrious man; has run six years in this city. Address JOHN ANDREW, Herald Uptown office.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; SINGLE MAN PREferred. Apply P. McKENNA, Van Brunt and Tremont sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM COAT CUTTER, WITH city experience. HARRIS & CO., 216 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent foreman for covered button factory. Address COOPER, box 308 Post office.

WANTED—CARVER. APPLY AFTER 10, RICHARD WEAVER, 273 West 38th st.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH (G. B.), for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every Wednesday.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.......Saturday, June 23, 2 P. M.
*PEREIRE, Daure........Wednesday, June 27, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul........Wednesday, July 4, 11 A. M.
Price of passage, in gold, including wine:—
To Havre—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding and utensils.
To Plymouth, London or any railway station in England—First Cabin, $90 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above.
Return tickets at very reduced rates, available through England and France.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the AMERICAN FLAG. Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia and WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
THE RED STAR LINE STEAMSHIPS.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every twelve days alternately from Philadelphia and New York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st. Philadelphia, 52 Broadway, New York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
Sailing from pier 18 East River, as follows:—
CORNWALL, Stamper........Thursday, June 28
SOMERSET, Western........Thursday, July 12
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30 currency; excursion tickets, $120; prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY,
from pier 42 North River (foot of Canal st.) as follows:—
STATE OF NEVADA........Thursday, June 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA........Thursday, June 28
STATE OF INDIANA........Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA........Thursday, July 19
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New York.
STEERAGE TICKETS AT 45 BROADWAY AND AT THE COMPANY'S PIER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., N. R.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
DEVONIA, June 23, 2 P. M. | CALIFORNIA, July 7, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA, June 30, 8 A. M. | ETHIOPIA, July 14, 8 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
UTOPIA, June 23, 2 P. M. | ALSATIA, July 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28.
Cabin Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the lane routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC........June 30, 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC........July 14, 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC........July 21, 2:30 P. M.
From White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold. Return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28.
Saloon staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plan and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing on TUESDAY,
from pier 53 North River (foot of Charles st.).
WYOMING, July 3, 10 A. M. | MONTANA...July 31, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, July 17, 10 A. M. | NEVADA...August 7, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $55, $65 and $75, currency.
Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $26.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WILSON LINE—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL sailing from Eagle pier, Hoboken, as follows:
YEDDO........June 30 | OTHELLO........July 14
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

CUNARD LINE—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. S. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminish the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....Wed., June 27 | ABYSSINIA...Wed., July 11
BOTHNIA....Wed., July 4 | SCYTHIA....Wed., July 18
Steamers marked (*) do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.
Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of Second st., Hoboken.
ODER....Saturday, June 23 | NECKAR.Saturday, July 7
RHEIN...Saturday, June 30 | MAIN.......Saturday, July 14
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage Certificates, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND........June 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........July 14, 8 A. M.
From pier 45, North River.
Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 and 33 Broadway, New York.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMIC ROUTE TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, &c., &c., VIA ROTTERDAM.
Steamer CALAND........July 5
Steamer ROTTERDAM........July 19
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. Trips regular, rates low, comfort and living perfect.
For freight, | For passage,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 South William st. | 50 Broadway,
(Morris' European Express.)

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
WIELAND........June 28 | POMMERANIA....July 12
FRISIA........July 5 | GELLERT........July 19
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England:—First Cabin $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK........Wednesday, June 27, 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY......June 23, 3 P. M. | SPAIN..July 14, 8:30 A. M.
ENGLAND.July 7, 1:30 P. M. | ERIN......July 21, 2 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage and drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INSURE YOUR BAGGAGE IN ARCTIC INSURANCE Company, 104 Broadway.
Rate to Europe,
50 cents per $100.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD ticket office.—England, Ireland, Germany, California steerage and cabin tickets procured advantageously; drafts. Rossa's Hotel, 182 Chatham square.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAMSHIP LINES.
For CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &C., sailing from pier foot Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship COLON........Saturday, June 30
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamship ALASKA........Saturday, July 14
From SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamship AUSTRALIA........Wednesday, July 18
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, pier foot of Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing from pier 37 North River,
for NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam line to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia.
NEWBERNE and WASHINGTON, N. C. (via Norfolk), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
LEWES, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads and for REHOBOTH BEACH.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., at ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at pier 37 North River. General office No. 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

WEEKLY LINE FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.; BRUNSwick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., sailing every Friday from pier 20 East River at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Stevens......June 22
Tickets to all points in Florida.
Apply, for information and tickets, to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.
Steamers leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO........Saturday, June 23
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Wednesday, June 27
CITY OF NEW YORK........Wednesday, July 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO........Saturday, June 23
Steamers leave New Orleans July 1 and July 22 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
CLYDE........Saturday, June 30
COLUMBUS........Wednesday, July 11
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT KEY West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamer STATE OF TEXAS, Captain Nickerson, will sail on Saturday, June 23, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through bills of lading given to all points on the Houston and Texas Central International and Great Northern, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroads. Freights and insurance at lowest rates. For freight and passage (having superior accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR BERMUDA.—THE ELEGANT BRITISH STEAMER CANIMA will sail for Bermuda direct Thursday, June 21. The Bermudas are now the most favorite and convenient winter resort.
For full particulars and illustrated pamphlets apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—THE MAIL STEAMER CARONDELET, Captain Faircloth, will sail from pier 20 East River, on Thursday, June 28, at 3 o'clock; has fine accommodations for passengers. Apply to JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., ST. JAGO AND CIENFUEGOS, Cuba.—Regular mail steamship CLEOPATRA will leave New York Thursday, July 12, at 9 A. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.
CROMWELL LINE.
Steamship CORTES will leave pier 10 North River, Friday, June 29, at 3 P. M. For passage or freight apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 29 inches by 41 inches, for decoration of public and private buildings.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

MORGAN'S LINE TO NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.—The steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
ALGIERS........Saturday, June 23
For New Orleans direct, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad for Morgan City, thence per Morgan's steamships to Texas ports. Through bills of lading signed to all points on the Mississippi River, Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Brazos Santiago, Brownsville, and to all points on the Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Western, Texas Pacific and Transcontinental railroads. Freight for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport.
San Antonio freight taken via Cuero at reduced rates.
Insurance can be effected under open policy of the line.
To New Orleans, ⅜ per cent; to Texas ports, ⅞ per cent.
For freight or further information apply to BOGERT & MORGAN, Agents, office pier 36 North River.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE steamship NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 23 at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and principal points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry street pier, North River, at 8:35, and 24th st., at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New York Central Railroad for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

ALBANY BOAT, PEOPLE'S LINE.
One of the elegant steamers DREW or ST. JOHN will leave pier 41 North River every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George and all favorite summer resorts North and West; fare only $1 50.

A.—THE MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton and New Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry, will leave pier 39, N. R. (Vestry st.), daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE OF STEAMERS FOR TROY AND Saratoga, connecting with all railroad lines north, east and west. Fare lower than by any other route. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS LEAVE DAILY from pier 42, foot of Canal st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

DAILY STEAMBOAT LINE TO STAMFORD AND Greenwich.—Hereafter the fast and favorite steamer P. C. SCHULTZ will leave pier 37 East River (instead of pier 27 East River) daily at 3 o'clock P. M.; also touch at foot 33d st. both ways. Will leave Stamford at 8 o'clock A. M. and Greenwich 8:45 A. M. Excursion tickets 60 and 50 cents, good for a month.

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FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND INTERMEDIate landings—Steamer ESCORT leaves foot Franklin st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M., for freight and passengers.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS East.—The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28, North River, daily (Sundays, July 1 to September 2, inclusive), at 5 P. M. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
The steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock) 2:30 P. M., pier 37 East River 2:45 P. M. and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven railroads. Reduced fare, 35c.
Excursion tickets, 50c.

NEW HAVEN, MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, White Mountains and intermediate points; steamers leave Peck slip E. R., at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting at New Haven with special trains. Particulars at pier.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 11, 1877.
Express Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt street ferries, as follows:—
7:30, 8:20, 9 (9:30 Limited), 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 4:35, 5:30 and 7 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 4:35 and 7 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, | L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. | General Passenger Agent.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON,
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A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
TIME, 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND,
from pier 29 North River, foot of Warren st., at 5 P. M.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE
to Boston and all points East, daily (except Sundays), at 5 P. M., from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA,
via New Jersey Southern Railroad.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New York, pier 8 North River, foot Rector st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for
Long Branch—6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M.; 3:45, 5, 6:15 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River—6:20, 9:30 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Sea Side Park, Barnegat and Beach Haven—6:20 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City and Cape May—9:30 A. M.
Sundays, for Long Branch—9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS!—THE CHICAGO AND Northwestern Railway, and that line alone, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars, between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

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